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Maine Farmer.

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Vol. LIII. Augusta, Maine, Thursday, March 12, 1885. No. 17.

A bill has passed both houses of Congress preventing cattle ranches of the far West from inclosing tracts of public land with wire fences.

A fact too often overlooked is that by feeding hay out on the farm the hay crop can be produced at much less cost than when the hay is sold off.

Hon. W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agricul ure, has been tendered the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College, but declines to accept, preferring to continue in the work in which he is now engaged.

Some of the fruit growers in the town of Greene, Androscoggin county, are shipping their apples to Europe direct, without the intervention of a middleman. Thus far the plan works well, and very satisfactory prices have been received.

Here is a suggestive remark from the London *Agricultural Gazette*: "The cakes and grains of the United States, which are so great a help to the fertility of many of our farms, are really a transfer of the 'inexhaustible' fertility of the distant competing territory to our own soils."

In reference to peas, at the recent meeting of the Ontario, Canada, fruit-growers, Mr. Beadle said the Little Gem had given such satisfaction that he never thought it worth while to raise any other variety. Mr. Campbell declared he found nothing equal to it, and Mr. Hilborn named it as hardy and excellent.

A Vermont farmer made a net profit of $43 30 from the produce of a single hen turkey during the past season. This is equal to 100 bushels of wheat in Kansas at 43 cts. per bushel, with this difference: it would cost as much to raise and harvest the wheat as it would bring, while the proceeds of the turkey were gain.

The winter meetings of the various dairymen's associations all over the country are disclosing the fact that the cream-gathering plan of creamery butter making is popular among dairymen. These meetings are doing a vast amount of good through the dissemination of a knowledge of the best methods and practices.

A subscriber sends an apple to this office and wishes to know its name, keeping qualities, &c. The apple is the Spitzenburg, or as the books have it, the Esopus Spitzenburg. It is an old variety, but a good one, and keeps till well past the middle of the winter. It is not so good a bearer as the Baldwin, so has not been so widely propagated.

Mr. J. C. Plumb urges orchardists of cold regions to raise seedlings from the best native apples, with the hope of thus securing kinds suited to local conditions of soil and climate. "Wisconsin and Minnesota have originated more adapted varieties than all we have saved from the old Eastern list. The West and Southwest are doing the same thing for that region as Europe has done for itself."

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting in February, at the State Capital. In addition to routine business papers were read and lectures given on a variety of topics of much interest to the farming public. A market gardner from Long Island told the meeting how to work a 40-acre market garden with commercial fertilizers alone, and secure a yield in excess of stable manure enough to pay the cost of the manure.

We have received from the Virginia department of agriculture the January bulletin, by Randolph Harrison, Commissioner on the analyses and valuation of fertilizers. The total number of samples of commercial fertilizers analyzed and reported on for the year was 263. In addition to these, 14 samples of marls and minerals were analyzed. The same values of ingredients were used as in New England and the same methods of calculating and showing commercial values.

In selecting wethers for feeding, it should be borne in mind that there is as much difference in the fattening qualities of sheep as there is in cattle, and that a square, compactly-built wether, with a good spring of ribs, is much more hardy and more easily fattened than a lank, lean one that does not seem to have enough stamina to carry it out of danger. Bear this in mind, and remember that there are always a few sheep in a bunch that will not fatten, no matter how much care and feed are expended on them. Throw such animals out and make some other disposal of them, for feeding them is a losing game.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is always active in good works. The past winter it has been holding a series of Saturday meetings at their hall in Boston, for the discussion of horticultural topics, open to the public, admission free. At these discussions are interested in the common farmer, while all of them are of interest to horticulturists. Massachusetts is doing a great deal through her organizations, agricultural and horticultural, in the dissemination of information. Each county agricultural society holds at least two, and in some cases several, farmers' institutes similar to those held by our Board of Agriculture. These instrumentalities, together with the agricultural press, are doing a great work in pushing on a better knowledge of agricultural and horticultural affairs.

A Farmers' Institute is called by the Board of Agriculture at Saco, Wednesday, March 18, at which "The cost of a ton of hay" will be the subject to engage attention during the day, and "Creamery buttermaking" in the evening. The cost of a ton of hay is a question of vital interest, and an attempt will be made to fathom it. R. W. Murch, Esq., of Hampden, a celebrated producer of hay for market, will figure on the cost when grown as an exclusive crop for market. J. M. Deering of the Board, will apply his arithmetic to the cost where fed on the farm. Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Harris of the Board, will calculate the cost in a system of rotation. Several other farmers will present their solutions of the problem as worked out in their own practice. The meeting promises to be one of much interest.

Mr. Alexander Sime of Iowa, brought to the Chicago market a car-load of grade Shorthorn steers that attracted a great deal of attention, from the fact that they were hornless. Mr. Sime, who is a Scotchman, states that these steers were all bred upon the farm which is under his management, and that the spring they were one year old he dishorned them by sawing the horns off close to the skin at the head, slightly wounding the animal, but no operation was waived. Price $1800.

180 acre farm in Canton, Me. Large orchard excellent land, plenty of wood, cut some 60 tons of hay last year, 5 houses, 2 barns. Price $2000.

84 acre farm in Windsor. Good land, excellent school and church privileges, Post-Office and store in neighborhood, good well water. Price $1200.

8 room house and 10 acres of land in Norridgewock, finely located. Price, $1100.

One 3-story house and lot in Gardiner.

A number of farms and lots in Augusta, Maine ranging in prices from $100 to $4500. Also other farms in different parts of Maine.

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50 acre farm in China, Me. Good orchard, good buildings, good neighborhood, handy to Schools and Churches, Post-Office and store. Price $1600.

Also 100 acre farm in Sidney. Large orchard excellent land, plenty of wood, cut some 60 tons of hay last year, 5 houses, 2 barns. Price $2000.

84 acre farm in Windsor. Good land, excellent school and church privileges, Post-Office and store in neighborhood, good well water. Price $1200.

8 room house and 10 acres of land in Norridgewock, finely located. Price, $1100.

One 3-story house and lot in Gardiner.

A number of farms and lots in Augusta, Maine ranging in prices from $100 to $4500. Also other farms in different parts of Maine.

E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Atty. at Law, Augusta, Maine.

It is a question how far farmers want to go in the purchase of concentrated fertilizers. It is pretty certain that no fertilizers cost so little as do the barn manures. By forethought in the husbanding of these and by plans for an increased supply, the amount available may be very largely increased without doubt. Then by increased attention to stock husbandry and the multiplication of animals on the farm the possible supply would reach an amount not before realized. Shall the barn manure be provided for, or shall commercial fertilizers be purchased? are matters of vital importance.

The following comes from Massachusetts. If it fairly represents the profits of the two kinds of business, it is worth knowing:

"Two Massachusetts young men are running a poultry and dairy farm conjointly. The one is an invalid and keeps 1,000 hens, the care of which occupies about one-half his time. The other keeps thirty cows, from which he makes butter of so good a quality that it really commands from eight to ten cents above standard prices. This man raises the usual farm crops, reads the papers carefully, knows something of labor and its application, and runs his gang of four or five men with an eye to business. Yet the invalid brother, with less than one-tenth of the labor and capital employed, clears double the money from his 1,000 hens that his brother does from the whole farm."

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, has recently issued Bulletin No. 12, in which he gives the results of tests covering nine years, and conducted upon three farms, for determining the comparative value of several methods of planting potatoes. The average returns for seven years from measured ground and weighed potatoes, the product of two farms, and in agreement with unrecorded results on a third, are summarized below, with their value per acre, at 50 cents per bushel:

Product per acre from	Bush.	Value.
Seed of large, small and large,	264.1	$132.05
" " " small,	177.	88.50
Seed of stem end of potatoes,	145.	72.50
Seed of seed end of potatoes,	108.	54.00
One eye to the hill,	81.	40.50
Three eyes to the hill,	108.	54.00
Whole of six years,	160.	80.00

Prof. Sanborn concludes his report with the remark that from those seeking for facts to apply to farming for profit, or commercial farming, he invites careful attention to the significance of these figures, covering the length of time and variety of conditions that they do.

Agriculture in the Legislature.

The appreciation of our agricultural interests by the Legislature of 1885 has been most gratifying to the friends of agriculture everywhere. In the first place there were a larger number of farmers among the members than heretofore has been the case—there being 6 in the higher branch and 53 in the lower. However it may have been in former years, the farmers in the Legislature of 1885, with but few exceptions, stood up nobly and unitedly for the agricultural measures brought before them. This, with the support that such measures are always sure of receiving from the broad and liberal minds found among the professional men, rendered it a comparatively easy thing for agriculture to gain recognition. The better attitude of the farmers towards their own interests is certainly very gratifying to all friends of progress.

The measure of the greatest importance, of course, was the experiment station, referred to in another column. For the State College all the appropriations asked for to defray expenses of instruction, additions to apparatus, needed repairs and insurance, were granted without opposition. This enables the institution to go on with its valuable work in the onward future without embarrassment, till the endowment of the late Gov. Coburn shall become available. The new building asked for ought to have been granted. It is needed and must in time be supplied, but it seems we must wait.

An act of incorporation was granted to the Eastern Maine State Fair located at Bangor. Also an agricultural society was incorporated in Hancock county, where there has not been an active county society for many years. The organization of this society will also enable the county to a member on the Board of Agriculture to fill a long standing vacancy. The Machias Park Association, located at Machias, which has been holding fairs for several years as a corporation, was granted a charter, and will hereafter be entitled to all the privileges of a county agricultural society.

A small service was passed in aid of the dairying, beet-raising and mutton-growing interests of the State, appropriating $1000 for the State Agricultural Society, and a like sum to the Eastern Maine Fair, of which there shall be paid $500 to each society in each of the years 1885 and 1886, provided each society shall appropriate a like sum each year for the same purpose. Four hundred dollars of this appropriation shall be used annually by each society for the purpose of encouraging the dairy interests of the State, $400 shall be devoted to encouraging the raising of beef and fat cattle, and $200 to encourage mutton-growing in the State, the same to be offered in premiums. The list of premiums shall be arranged jointly by the officers of the societies named, and the president and secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Senator Parkhurst of Aroostook, was active in getting this measure through, as he was in support of all legislation in the interest of agriculture.

An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other adulterations in butter, and also the manufacture in and sale into margarine other than that made from milk alone, found a strong support in both branches, and became a law. The act squarely prohibits, without reserve, the manufacture and the sale of these compounds in the State, and imposes a heavy penalty for violation of the same. In its provisions it is a copy of the New York law which is proving so efficient in that State in driving out the trade in these compounds. It is none too soon to give our people protection from these same frauds. In the work of securing this legislation the committee on agriculture are entitled to high praise for their devotion to the interests consigned to their care, and for the intelligent investigation given to all matters coming before them. They proved themselves able defenders of the measures in hand on the floors of both branches.

The Experiment Station.

The bill establishing an Agricultural Experiment Station has passed the Legislature and has become a law.

The bill passed the Senate after a sharp and prolonged debate, participated in by Senators Marble of Lincoln and Young of Cumberland in the negative, and by Senators Parkhurst of Aroostook, Lebroke of Piscataquis and Simonton of Knox in the affirmative, by a vote of 23 to 7, every Senator voting.

In the House, the only outspoken opposition it received was from the Representative from Thomaston, Mr. Moore, who argued against it in a speech reflecting somewhat upon the intelligence of the farmers who asked for it. His argument was effectually met by two of the farmer members, Mr. Whittier of Vienna and Mr. Noble of Poland, in able speeches in support of the measure, after which it passed by a vote so strong that no one cared to have it counted.

Three years of unfaltering perseverance on the part of the friends of the measure have thus at last resulted in the consummation of their wishes. This movement was demanded by the almost unanimous voice of the farmers of the State, and is a striking example of the power of a united effort in securing an object sought. Through the combined efforts of the organized agriculture of the State and the Patrons of Husbandry, the matter was presented to the attention of the farmers throughout the entire State. An understanding of what it is designed to accomplish was all that was needed to secure the strong support it found among them. Legislators want to know a measure is backed up by their constituents when they are ready to support it. It would hardly have been possible to have shown the support of the farmers without the organization of Patrons and the means this organization afforded of communication among them.

The bill locates the Station at the State College and provides an annual appropriation of $5,000 for carrying on experimental work in agriculture, and also for detecting adulterations in foods, feeds, seeds, etc. It also places the inspection of commercial fertilizers in care of the Station.

It now remains to organize its working force and put it into operation. The Professor of Agriculture at the College and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, are by the law placed on the Board of Managers. The present Professor of Agriculture has been in Europe for years in Germany, connected with an institution of the kind, and having kept fully conversant with the work as it has since been carried on, both abroad and in this country, is certainly as well qualified to aid in managing the work as any one in the State; and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture ought to be a man well qualified to appreciate what may be called for in the line of experimental work. The bill places the appointment of three of the Board of Managers in the hands of the Governor of the State. These should not all be selected from among those who are best qualified for the place.

The Director of the Station will have charge of all the work laid out and of all the analyses and examinations made. The position is an important one, and none other than an able man will answer for the place. His selection is placed in the hands of the board of management. Farmers have a right to expect that important work will be accomplished by the Station, and we trust they will not be disappointed.

The Commissioner of Agriculture.

The change in the administration of governmental affairs, it seems to be conceded, will call for a successor to Dr. Loring, in the Department of Agriculture. The struggle for the place seems to be a sharp one, and many candidates are being pressed forward by their respective friends. Possibly by the time this paragraph reaches our readers the contest may have been settled, if a change is to be made—and we suppose it is inevitable,—of course we have a preference as to whom shall be selected. Up to the present time we have refrained from giving any expression upon the matter from the opinion that the great west with its vast agricultural wealth, and from its power to concentrate its influence in this particular direction, would claim the privilege and exercise the power of naming the successor to the present Commissioner. As the time approaches, however, for the appointment to be made, matters seem somewhat changed. All the eastern names have been withdrawn, save the single one of Maj. Henry E. Alvord of New York, while the west is struggling over several men and unable to concentrate influence upon any single one. This of course detracts from the powerful influence they would have, provided it could be centered at one point, and may place the appointment where there is no conflict of candidates.

We prefer an eastern man, for two reasons. Maj. Alvord, the candidate named, is eminently qualified for the position. Not a politician in any sense of the word, he could give the great questions bearing upon our agricultural progress, a judgment unbiased by political feeling of any kind, and at the same time a judgment balanced by a wide study of the agricultural interests of the entire country. We also prefer an eastern man because we believe a representative of the eastern agricultural interests of the older sections of our country, is better qualified to comprehend the interests of agriculture, present and prospective, than the representative of a spontaneous agriculture, like that of the west, can be. Able men they have in the west, and we concede the ability of some of the candidates for the position, but they are studying the agricultural interests from a different standpoint. If we must take a western man it is hoped the friends of De-Witt Smith of Illinois, may succeed in securing his appointment as the candidate. There is no doubt but he is a man of marked ability and would take to the position many qualifications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

The Nursery Business in Maine.

READ BY W. P. ATHERTON AT THE MEETING OF THE MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the presentation of this subject for your consideration, I ask for your kind attention and closest attention, and you will allow me to say that I take this liberty because it is an old subject and may not seem to claim any attention, and furthermore that I have chosen this one with some reluctance, being well aware that it is delicate if not dangerous ground and that I must step carefully, yet with a strong desire to do good. My only object is good and not evil. My only object is the dissemination of knowledge and the right kind of knowledge. I love my native State and I love to see every form of industry prosper, from the plow to the loom. The resources of our State are boundless, and our farmers ought to produce every pound of beef, every bushel of corn, and every barrel of flour we need or that we can possibly consume. We can grow all the apples every tree and vine that we need. Orcharding here in Maine is but in its infancy, and as the nursery is the source from whence is procured the foundation of the orchard, this business needs to be greatly encouraged. It has done much for us in the past, it may do more for us in the future. But there is no need of our sending out of the State for trees. We might produce them here. Several Maine nurserymen have in years past been engaged in the business and have grown and sold trees numbering thousands of good trees. Why have many of them gone out of the business? Why has it not proved successful? There are various reasons why, and it will do us no good to consider some of them. I will begin Yankee-like by asking the question: Why has the nursery business in Maine not been successful? and answer the question: First, it has failed from a want of capital; second, it has failed from a want of a thorough knowledge of the business, and third-ly, it has failed because it has been attempted as a temporary resort instead of being pursued persistently as a permanent business. The nursery business to be conducted properly, requires large capital, extensive grounds, and an abundant supply of manure, especially if the object be to meet the demands of the market. Should one person or a number of men want one hundred thousand trees at one time, the nurseryman must be able to furnish them from his own stock, or from some one in the same business near at hand. Now, if a man has the capital, the necessary grounds and the requisite knowledge to begin with, it will be of course of great advantage, it would help him along amazingly, but it is not absolutely necessary that he should; he could begin in a small way and enlarge his capital as his business increases. It is true, large orders might come in when the business was small, and it would be somewhat mortifying and discouraging not to be able to fill those orders and have them go elsewhere, but the only way would be to purchase what you have on the market in good shape, and work the business up gradually.

But this does not militate against what was stated at the first, that a man must have capital if he would be successful; it is one of the requisites to success, whether obtained at the start or after years of persistent labor. Now if the nursery business here in Maine has failed in any degree to meet the wants of our people, and I think it has, it is because of several reasons, one of which is a lack of capital. We don't lack the right kind of climate, we don't lack the right kind of soil in Maine. It has been abundantly proved by several who have attempted the business, that nearly all of our varieties of apples can be safely and successfully budded and grafted in the nursery, about the only exceptions being the Baldwin and R. Russet, and even these perhaps might be, could they be tested thoroughly and intelligently and under circumstances wholly favorable to them. In latitude we are only sixty or sixty-five miles farther north than the Rochester nurseries, New York, while we are one hundred and ten miles south of the Woodstock nurseries, New Brunswick.

Second, it has failed because men have entered upon it without any knowledge of what the business required; they have thought in too many cases, that all that was necessary was to sow a few rows of pumice seed and to give a little hoeing and thinning when the plants were growing, they have failed to perceive that there was a necessity of half and half the neglected seedling or grafted nursery trees amounts to nothing, that they have selected the wrong soil, and have failed in drainage, in transplanting, and in pruning. I know of one nursery that went up in three years because it was planted in a low, damp place; they were seedlings, not forced but grown slowly, and the first winter they killed nearly all winter killed in one winter. I know of another nursery, abandoned several years since because the soil was not suitable, it was a heavy clay; trees transplanted from this soil to a rocky, gravelly loam, felt the change to be an unongenial one, and refused to grow for a long time. Abandoned for the want of a little more knowledge in the preparation of soil, in drainage, in dressing, in protection, or in transplanting and pruning. What, then, is the natural consequence? Why, the nursery has been badly managed; a little farm well-tilled, is more to be desired than a great one sadly neglected, and so, too, a small nursery well cultivated and well pruned is better than a large one half starved and half neglected; but the trouble is, it is the little ones that are generally half starved and half neglected and yet with a strong desire to do good. My only object is good and not evil. My only object is the dissemination of knowledge and the right kind of knowledge. I love my native State and I love to see every form of industry prosper, from the plow to the loom. The resources of our State are boundless, and our farmers ought to produce every pound of beef, every bushel of corn, and every barrel of flour we need or that we can possibly consume. We can grow all the apples every tree and vine that we need. Orcharding here in Maine is but in its infancy, and as the nursery is the source from whence is procured the foundation of the orchard, this business needs to be greatly encouraged. It has done much for us in the past, it may do more for us in the future. But there is no need of our sending out of the State for trees. We might produce them here. Several Maine nurserymen have in years past been engaged in the business and have grown and sold trees numbering thousands of good trees. Why have many of them gone out of the business? Why has it not proved successful? There are various reasons why, and it will do us no good to consider some of them. I will begin Yankee-like by asking the question: Why has the nursery business in Maine not been successful? and answer the question: First, it has failed from a want of capital; second, it has failed from a want of a thorough knowledge of the business, and third-ly, it has failed because it has been attempted as a temporary resort instead of being pursued persistently as a permanent business. The nursery business to be conducted properly, requires large capital, extensive grounds, and an abundant supply of manure, especially if the object be to meet the demands of the market. Should one person or a number of men want one hundred thousand trees at one time, the nurseryman must be able to furnish them from his own stock, or from some one in the same business near at hand. Now, if a man has the capital, the necessary grounds and the requisite knowledge to begin with, it will be of course of great advantage, it would help him along amazingly, but it is not absolutely necessary that he should; he could begin in a small way and enlarge his capital as his business increases. It is true, large orders might come in when the business was small, and it would be somewhat mortifying and discouraging not to be able to fill those orders and have them go elsewhere, but the only way would be to purchase what you have on the market in good shape, and work the business up gradually.

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 12, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office directions, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford Counties during March and April.

J. H. PRATT, will call upon our subscribers in Penobscot County during March.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick during March.

The Governor and Council have adjourned to March 25.

Delaware and Missouri each report pleuropneumonia among the cattle.

It is said that the yield from Aroostook potatoes planted for seed is double that from any Western or New York potato.

The Maine party which attended the inauguration exercises, called on President Cleveland in a body, and were cordially received.

Ira M. True of Hallowell, has been appointed by the Governor, detective under the act passed by the legislature, providing for the licensing of private detectives.

The second official act of President Cleveland, was to affix his signature to the commission of U. S. Grant as an officer in the retired list of the army, with the rank of general.

W. S. Gilman, editor of the Aroostook *Pioneer*, who has been seriously ill, has been steadily failing since Sunday morning, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The famous Holstein cow, Echo, owned in Ithaca, N. Y., has given birth to male triplets and died. The calves are doing well. Echo had the largest milk record in the world and her owner had refused $25,000 for her.

An esteemed subscriber in Monson, writes: "A close companionship for about fifty years, has endeared the *Farmer* to me. Meanwhile, I have grown old and somewhat infirm, while the *Farmer* remains as bright and vigorous as in its younger days."

L. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street, Boston, will send free to all who will send their address on a postal card, an engraving of this famous Monument, the tallest structure in the world; also valuable historical facts connected therewith.

Score one for the women. Governor Robie on Friday, signed the act giving the Governor power to appoint a person, without regard to sex, justice of deeds for Franklin county, and immediately appointed Ella R. Brackett of Farmington to that office.

The Governor has appointed Wm. M. Robinson, of Houlton, Judge of the new Aroostook County Superior Court. Mr. Fessenden, who was a candidate, withdrew in Mr. Robinson's favor, who had the almost unanimous support of the Aroostook bar and people of the county.

The very fact that a merchant spends money in advertising is a plain proof that he has confidence in what he offers. It is an evidence that he believes in the superior merits of his goods, or he will not willingly be at the expense of advertising and bring a profit unless there is really virtue in it.

The celebrated stallion, Mambrino Patchen, full brother to Lady Thorne, died at Lexington, Ky., Friday, from the rupture of a blood vessel, at the age of 22 years. He was fire of fourteen in the 30 class His fastest son is London, 2.20¼. He also got Lady Stout, three years old, 2.29. He was owned by Dr. L. Herr of Lexington.

Capt. E. P. Nichols of Belfast, master of the American ship "Frank Pendleton," now at Shanghai, Eng., has had a printing press on board his vessel the last three or four years, and publishes a miniature weekly newspaper called the Ocean *Chronicle*. He is editor, compositor, and "printer's devil," and does not swear when the forms are knocked into "pi."

An opportunity is offered in our columns to purchase of Burleigh & Bodwell, a few of their imported Sussex bulls. There has been no little fault found because this firm has exhibited and sold so many of their cattle west; but if our Maine farmers let the opportunity glide by them, the intelligent farmers of other States will be sure to gobble up these fine animals.

Iowa has been awarded the gold medal and the sweepstakes at the New Orleans exposition, for the best creamery butter made in the world. This is the fourth consecutive international exhibition at which she has triumphed in this department. She was also given first premium for the largest and best display of potatoes and other vegetables, and the first premium for fruits from northern States.

The National *Republican* of Washington, will to-day, contain an interview with Postmaster General Vilas, in which that gentleman is quoted as having said: "The programme of the whole Cabinet is to select officials for their worth and value to the government, and not as having party, and said that "the policy of the Administration is to carry out the civil service rules to their full extent in the management of the various departments. I shall enforce the rules here."

An English newspaper of recent date, contained the following: "Whilst opening a barrel of apples the other morning, Mr. Benjamin Howarth, fruiterer, etc., Lancashirebridge, Stockport, found amongst the fruit, a note written in ink on a half sheet of note-paper, of which the following is a verbatim copy: 'To the John Bull that consumes this barrel of apples. This barrel of apples is from a poor Yankee away down east in Sebago Lake, State of Maine, named A. P. Shaw.'"

Almost in the last hours of Gen. Grant's life, the House of Representatives, just before adjournment, placed the General's name on the retired list. It passed the House by a vote of 196 to 78. The result was greeted by three rousing cheers, and Mr. Burnside of this State, was the first to send General Grant a congratulatory despatch. The announcement of the action of the House was received in the Senate with thunders of applause on the floors and in the galleries.

Major A. K. Arnold of the 6th Cavalry, located at Fort Bayard, N. M., informs the War Department that he has succeeded in training horses of the company to lie still while cavalrymen, are firing over them. Out of four troops, averaging 35 horses each, 100 horses have been thus trained. The time required has been one hour each day for three months, barring Saturdays, Sundays and inclement weather. The horses that are trained will lie down, even when taking hold of their left legs. Major Arnold says the animals become exceedingly gentle under the training and remain quiet while their riders, in any position, are shooting over them.

On Monday, March 16, there will be a total eclipse of the sun, visible in North America. In New England more than one-half of the sun will be obscured and it will be the greatest eclipse visible in New England since 1831. It will be total in some parts of the country. The width of the ring or annular eclipse will be in the United States about 70 miles, but no large towns is included therein, and Eureka in California, and Bozeman in Montana, seem to be the most important places. The eclipse will begin at about thirty minutes past noon; greatest obscuration, 1h. 56m. 18s. P. M., eclipse ends 11 minutes past 3 P. M.

The State Schools.

Hon. N. A. Luce, State Superintendent of Common Schools, has issued his annual report. It has been delayed by the failure to obtain prompt returns from several sections of the State, and even now it is not complete, because of the failure of the School Committees of twelve towns and plantations and the municipal officers of eleven to make the returns required by law, as follows: Auburn, Aurora, Bath, Belmont, Chester, Carrying Place plantation, Frankfort, Greenvale plantation, Greenfield, Howland, Kossuth, Montville, No. 31 plantation, Prospect, Rockland, Stacyville plantation, Stetson, Webster, Wesley, West Bath, Wiscasset. These returns should have been made on or before May 1, and their non-receipt has involved a loss to the schools in the above municipalities of amounts of State aid ranging from $200 to $550. The total school resources for the past year were $1,001,064, an increase of $12,049 over the preceding school year. The amount expended, however, increased $26,325, making the total expenditures for the year $1,134,050, or an average of $5.31 per scholar in the State against $5.19 for the preceding year. On account of non-attendance the actual amount expended per scholar was $7.75 against $7.54 in 1882-3. The increased expenditures were provided for by increased local appropriations and by a more careful husbanding of resources, resulting from a larger and more intelligent popular interest in the schools, and which manifested itself in a demand for better teachers, better supervision and increased school appliances. Superintendent Luce says, in speaking of the school attendance, the increase of 870 appearing in the returns for 1882-3, the first for over a decade, and which it was hoped was the beginning of a series of increases as constant as the decreases had been for a series of years, has not been maintained. The statistics for the past year show a decrease in attendance of 353 from the years 1882-3, a decrease so small, when compared with the average for the decade past, aggregating over 12,000, that there is still hope for future improvement in this regard. The decrease in the whole number of different pupils attending the schools is somewhat larger than that in the number of persons of school age. In the registered attendance upon summer schools the decrease corresponds very nearly with that in school population, while that in average attendance is very marked, and evidently points to the existence of some condition or conditions of exceptional character, such as, perhaps, the prevalence of epidemic peculiar to childhood. That it is not due to the general diminution of parental interest or to poor teaching, is evident from the marked increase in both registered and average attendance upon the winter schools. Taken as a whole, he says, the statistics for the year are least satisfactory of any, because least indicative of progress. There has been a loss of one day in the average annual length of all the schools in the State, but an increase, nevertheless, in the aggregate amount of services rendered by teachers. There has been a continued movement toward the consolidation of schools and the abolition of school districts. Another movement, equally as marked, is that shown by the statistics gathered relating to the scope of the work done, the course of study pursued. There has been a broadening of instruction toward the practical. There has been for several years a steady improvement in the character of the teachers employed, but of the 7448 employed the past year 1074 were new to the work, of whom probably not more than fifty had ever received any training for their work other than that gained incidentally while pursuing their school studies. The cause of this is the present system of selecting teachers on account of the school district's poverty.

The free high schools appear to be growing more and more into popular favor, and are exerting a beneficial influence upon the other grades, both below and above them. During the past two years the number of towns holding free high schools has increased from 86 to 123, the number of terms of schools from 173 to 285, the aggregate number of weeks from 1874 to 3140, the total attendance from 6315 to 9757, the average attendance from 5192 to 7735, the cost of tuition from $50,039 to $69,273, and the expense to the State from $13,813 to $21,888.

The number of students attending the three normal schools of the State has increased from 190 in 1883 to 208 in 1884, but the number graduating decreased from 83 to 79. Speaking of these schools, Superintendent Luce recommends that the diplomas given the graduates be made legal evidence of fitness for teaching, and licenses to teach in any school in the State below the grade of high school grade; and, that the Board of Trustees be authorized to arrange for and establish in any one or all of them courses of study of not less than two nor more than four years; third, that the regular appropriations for current expenses be increased to not less than $30,000 per annum.

William Caldwell.

Sunday morning, at a quarter past six o'clock, William Caldwell of Augusta, died in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., January 17th, 1811, and he died in this city March 8, 1885, lacking but ten days of being 74 years. He was a son of Captain Sylvanus Caldwell, and belonged to one of the old New England Puritan families. He came to Augusta from Hallowell, and had been a resident for nearly sixty years. He received his business education in the store of the late Benjamin Page, and for many years was his partner in mercantile business. In December, 1841, he received an appointment as clerk in the State Treasurer's office, and he continued in that office, with the exception of the Legislature since December, 1841, making many thousands, and has been known by all men; he has in these years built up a character for honesty and integrity that is the pride of the State, and become a part of its history.

William Caldwell was a sturdy New Englander, exact, precise, honest, upright. He performed every relation of life with a faithfulness rarely equaled, and he won and enjoyed the esteem of all men. It has been said of him in saying that, if William Caldwell should prove unfaithful no man could be trusted. His life was full of simplicity, his pleasures many, his unbending integrity the admiration of all.

By the practice of the most frugal habits he acquired a handsome competency. To any cause in which he was interested he gave freely and liberally, and his private charities were many. He was devoted to his family, and lived the life which Paul described to be the standard of human excellence. No man ever questioned the motive or the act of William Caldwell. He was a great reader of history and biography; was fond of a good joke, and happy himself. He had a genial smile, a sunny disposition, a warm heart. While he was a man of the most sturdy integrity, of independence of thought, of unflinching determination, he had a childlike frankness and simplicity of character. For many years he has been in declining health, but has never failed to perform all the duties of life until the week before. He left his house for the last time, February 26th, and on Wednesday took his bed. His sickness was not painful, and his death was as quiet and gentle as the blowing out of a candle. He was for more than forty years a member of the South Parish Congregational church, and a constant and regular attendant upon its services. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Gordon, at his late residence on Hospital St. at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The salary of Dr. Sanborn, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, has been increased from $1200 to $1600.

The Liquor Bill.

The following is the full text of the important liquor bill, passed by the legislature just adjourned:

An Act amendatory of and additional to chapter twenty-seven, Revised Statutes, in relation to the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. Section thirty of chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the words "one hundred dollars," in the sixth line, and inserting the words, 'five hundred dollars and costs;' and after the word "committed," in the last line, the words, 'and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than two nor more than six months;' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 30. No person shall travel from town to town, or from place to place, in any city, town or plantation, on foot or by public or private conveyance, either by land or water, carrying for sale or offering for sale, or obtaining or offering to obtain, orders for the sale or delivery of any intoxicating or fermented liquors, in any quantity, under a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars and costs, for each offer to take an order, and for each order taken, and for each sale or delivery to be recovered on complaint or by indictment; half to the complainant and half to the county in which the offence is committed; and in default of payment thereof such person shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than two nor more than six months.'

Section 31. Section thirty-four of chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out all of said section after the words "first conviction," in the third line, and substituting the following words: 'Not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, or he may be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment may be imposed at the discretion of the court. On a second and every subsequent conviction, he shall be fined two hundred dollars and imprisoned three months, and shall be holden to recognize for fine and costs, he shall be punished by four months' additional imprisonment.'

Section 32. Section thirty-seven of chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out all of said section after the words "tippling shop," in the fifth line, and inserting in the following words: 'and upon the first conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned three months; and for each and every such conviction six months in addition; and he shall be holden to recognize for fine and costs, he shall be punished by four months' additional imprisonment.'

Section 33. Section forty-eight, chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "shop," in the first line, and inserting the words 'shop, tenement or building;' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 48. Any person found intoxicated in any street or highway, shall be punished as hereinafter provided, and any person who, being intoxicated in his own house, or in the house of another place, becomes quarrelsome, or in any other way disturbs the public peace, or that of his own or any other family, so as to render it necessary for the police or police officers to interfere, shall be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, deputy marshal, police officer or watchman, and committed to the watch-house, or restrained in some other suitable place, until a complaint can be made and warrant issued; and the offender shall be arrested and tried, and if found guilty of being intoxicated as aforesaid, he shall be imprisoned not less than five, nor more than sixty days. For the second offense he shall be imprisoned not less than ten, nor more than ninety days. The judge or justice may remit any portion of said punishment, and order the prisoner discharged, whenever he becomes satisfied that the objects of the law and the good of the public and the prisoner would be advanced thereby. But no part of said punishment shall be remitted, unless the prisoner, under oath, gives information from whom and where he procured the liquors by which he became intoxicated.'

Section 7. Section sixty-two of chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: 'State constables appointed under this section shall give such bonds, in sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of their duties, and said constables may be removed from office by the governor and council for good and sufficient reasons, and their places may be filled by appointment;' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 62. Upon petition and representation of thirty or more well known taxpayers in any county, that chapters seventeen and twenty-seven are not faithfully enforced by county or local officers, the governor and council shall inquire into such representations, and if, in their judgment, they are well founded, the governor, with the advice and consent of council, shall appoint two or more constables for such county, who shall diligently enforce said chapters, and for this purpose such constables shall have like powers and duties as sheriffs and deputies. For such services such constables shall receive the same compensation as sheriffs and deputies. State constables appointed under this section shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of their duties, and said constables may be removed from office by the governor and council for good and sufficient reasons, and their places may be filled by appointment.'

Section 8. Whoever advertises or gives notice of the sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, in any publication of any newspaper in which such notices are given, shall be fined for such offence the sum of twenty dollars and costs, to be recovered on complaint or by indictment; half to the complainant and half to the county in which the offence is committed; and in default of payment thereof such person shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than two nor more than six months.'

Section 9. Section thirty-four of chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out all of said section after the words "first conviction," in the third line, and substituting the following words: 'Not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, or he may be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment may be imposed at the discretion of the court; and on every subsequent conviction he shall be punished by fine, not more than two hundred dollars and imprisoned not less than two nor more than six months,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 34. Whoever by himself, clerk, servant or agent, at any time sells any intoxicating liquor in violation of this chapter, forfeits, on first conviction, not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, or he may be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or he may be punished by both fine and imprisonment; on second conviction he shall be punished by fine, not more than two hundred dollars and imprisoned not less than two nor more than six months.'

Section 10. Section forty-eight, chapter twenty-seven, revised statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word "may," in the first line, and inserting the word 'shall;' and by striking out the words "be fined not exceeding ten dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days," in the tenth and eleventh lines, and substituting therefor the words 'shall be imprisoned not less than five nor more than thirty days,' and by striking out the words 'and upon the first conviction be fined one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned three months,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 48. Any person found intoxicated in any street or highway, shall be punished as hereinafter provided, and any person who, being intoxicated in his own house, or in the house of another place, becomes quarrelsome, or in any other way disturbs the public peace, or that of his own or any other family, so as to render it necessary for the police or police officers to interfere, shall be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, deputy marshal, police officer or watchman, and committed to the watch-house, or restrained in some other suitable place, until a complaint can be made and warrant issued; and the offender shall be arrested and tried, and if found guilty of being intoxicated as aforesaid, he shall be imprisoned not less than five, nor more than sixty days. For the second offense he shall be imprisoned not less than ten, nor more than ninety days. The judge or justice may remit any portion of said punishment, and order the prisoner discharged, whenever he becomes satisfied that the objects of the law and the good of the public and the prisoner would be advanced thereby. But no part of said punishment shall be remitted, unless the prisoner, under oath, gives information from whom and where he procured the liquors by which he became intoxicated.'

Section 11. Section sixty-two of chapter twenty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: 'State constables appointed under this section shall give such bonds, in sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of their duties, and said constables may be removed from office by the governor and council for good and sufficient reasons, and their places may be filled by appointment;' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 62. Upon petition and representation of thirty or more well known taxpayers in any county, that chapters seventeen and twenty-seven are not faithfully enforced by county or local officers, the governor and council shall inquire into such representations, and if, in their judgment, they are well founded, the governor, with the advice and consent of council, shall appoint two or more constables for such county, who shall diligently enforce said chapters, and for this purpose such constables shall have like powers and duties as sheriffs and deputies. For such services such constables shall receive the same compensation as sheriffs and deputies. State constables appointed under this section shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of their duties, and said constables may be removed from office by the governor and council for good and sufficient reasons, and their places may be filled by appointment.'

Municipal Elections.

We continue our report of the spring elections:

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FARMINGTON. Clerk, I. Warren Merrill; Selectmen, Geo. W. Wheeler, Elmon J. Dyer and Samuel G. Craig; Treasurer, Peter P. Tufts; Member of S. S. Committee, Mr. T. Sewall.

BLUEHILL. Town Clerk, E. A. Stevens; Selectmen, N. Hinckley, A. C. Hinckley, D. J. Allen; Treasurer, Joseph F. Thomas; Supervisor, D. W. Bunker; Auditor, W. E. Grindle; Auditor, John Stevens; Collector, Levi B. Thompson.

MT. DESERT. Clerk, Layman H. Somes; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, Thad S. Somes, Stephen, Smallidge, C. B. Ober; Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, John W. Somes; Supervisor of Schools, Mrs. Caroline T. Somes.

TRENTON. Clerk, T. J. Hopkins; Selectmen and Assessors, A. L. Hopkins, A. D. McFarland and A. H. Grind'e; Treasurer, F. L. Leland; Supervisor of Schools, D. B. Alley; Collector, Jefferson Smith; Overseer of Poor, E. Bragdon.

BIDDEFORD. Hon. E. W. Staples was re-elected Mayor by the democrats for the third time, by a majority of 613. The democrats elect a majority in the city. The election was the most peaceable and orderly held for many years.

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WHITEFIELD. March 9th, annual town meeting. Chose Jas. Devine, Moderator; John S. Ryan, Clerk; Jos. B. Lunger, H. E. Howe, Eugene C. Jewell, Selectmen; F. W. Douglass, Treasurer; Leslie Lewis, S. S. Committee; C. F. Choate, Collector; R. Hanscom, Constable. Voted to raise $400 for free high school.

BANGOR. Hon. E. B. Nealley, republican, was elected mayor, over White, democrat, by 128 majority. Six republicans carry four out of seven wards.

SIDNEY. Moderator, Thomas S. Benson; Clerk, Wm. Hanson; Selectmen, C. H. Lovejoy, M. L. Reynolds, A. T. Clark.

At the annual meeting of Pittston and Chelsea, Farmers' Union, held on 7th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. A. Marcon, Pittston; Vice Presidents, Stephen Cobb, Chelsea, Thos. O'Donnell regular, Pittston; Secretary, F. H. Moores, Pittston; Treasurer, J. B. Ripley, Pittston; Trustees, John Hanson and A. N. Douglass, Chelsea; E. A. Lapham, Pittston. The meeting was well attended, considering the snow storm which prevailed during the day. Interesting addresses were made and gentlemen were added to the list of life members. The financial condition of the Union as reported was very satisfactory. The membership is about 1,100 and there has been in excess of the expenses, and quite a respectable surplus cash fund, for a new organization, remaining in the hands of the treasurer. F. H. MOORES.

POISON of the blood by reason of obstructive acid in the system, is the principal cause of rheumatic pain and inflammation. Resolve this acid and a cure is affected. ATHLOPHORUS is the only known agent which speedily destroys the blood poison, and sends a healthy current into the diseased parts. Says J. C. Rinder, of Bellaire, O.: "I have used ATHLOPHOROS as the most wonderful medical discovery of the age. It cured me of Rheumatism and others to whom I recommended it, in an invaluable specific."

The farmers of Freeport held an enthusiastic meeting, Thursday, on the question of a butter factory. Promises of cream from 200 cows have been made. The whole number of cows owned in the town is 726, and it is thought that when the factory is established 100 more will be called here regularly.

Inauguration Ball and Fireworks.

A brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, was the ball, Wednesday night. The ball was held in the unfinished new pension building, an immense structure enclosing a rectangular court yard more than 300 feet long by over 100 feet in width. As the door opens on the interior, the eye is dazzled by the sudden blaze of light and color, and the mind confused by the immensity of the scene revealed to it. The hall is 310 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by 60 Siemens gas burners of 500 candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight 90 feet above the floor in a perfect forest of streamers and flags, on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets moved in the dance.

Decorations cover the whole interior with the exception of the roof, and this is almost hidden by a network of streamers, flags and bunting. All is brilliant in color-ing, in which red, white and blue, the tints of the American flag, predominate, but are toned down by the contrasting green of natural garlands hung in festoons, and of foliage of tropical plants, which are hooked about the supports of the roof and in the corners of the hall, and are blended with the rich dark hues of velvet hangings and the glossy sheen of silk damask draperies. This wealth of color is relieved against a background of pure white muslin, and is blended into harmony and softness under the diffused light of lamps which hang from the roof like great globes of fire. The scene from the brilliant setting for the rich toilets of the dancers and promenaders, and the ever changing panoramas on the floor.

The richest part of the decorations in the ball room is on the front part of the balcony. Along the entire length around the ball-room is stretched on this balcony a deep band of maroon velvet two yards wide, heavily embroidered for half its depth, with gold thread in elegant designs. The velvet was made in Lyons, France, and was imported for the special purpose of this decoration, and its deep, rich coloring in harmonizing the tone of the exhibition was a happy one. Festooned of this balcony is tri-colored bunting, with which the walls are hung.

The rooms set apart by the committee for the use of the President were decorated lavishly. There are two of the rooms, one of which is for the reception and the other for the private use of the President. The latter is beautifully fitted up with soft carpets and rugs and furniture in ebony and gold. It is hung with paintings and rich stuffs and decorated with flowers and smilax, while silk banners and ornaments abound on the walls. The arrangements for the ball were made on a most extensive scale.

A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening and was continued from 8 to 11 o'clock.

It was half past ten when President Cleveland arrived at the ball room. He was immediately escorted to the President's rooms, where for half an hour he held an informal reception. The President was accompanied by Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, his sisters, and by his brother, Rev. W. N. Cleveland and wife, and their two sons, Mr. Hasting's nephew, Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Hoyt, Miss Annie Yeomans, and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, the President's brother-in-law and wife. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived at the ball-room, and was escorted to the President's room. With him were Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch, Attorney General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Postmaster General Hatton and Miss Hatton, Secretary and Mrs. Teller, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Assistant Arthur and Marshall McCall. Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and joined the President. In the rooms at this time there was a large and distinguished gathering including persons of national prominence of both political opinion. There was no formal reception by President Cleveland, but a large number of persons pressed about him, and some of the more prominent in the immediate vicinity made the presentations. After half an hour spent in this manner the room became over crowded and the President and Vice President were escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard T. Merrick, and the latter by Representative Kasson and N. Y. Allen, left the room and made a round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" during the time occupied in walking around the room.

The scene in the ball room at this time was exceedingly brilliant. The large hall was completely filled with a constantly moving crowd of dancers, and the promenade while from the balconies thousands more looked down upon the scene. The bright toilets of the ladies, the flowers, glittering jewels, decorations and lights in the prominent features of a scene long to be remembered.

Dancing was continued until a very late hour. A very handsome supper was served throughout the evening in a series of communicating supper rooms. Members of the committee estimate the number of ball tickets sold at 15,000 and that 10,000 provided that railroad companies maintain a gateman or a gate at the crossing of the highway. The bill was given a passage, 85 to 58. Yeas and nays were ordered and passed, speeches made, and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In House, Friday, an act was passed in concurrence to increase the compensation of the county commissioners of Oxford. The bill relating to injuries on highways was indefinitely postponed. The closing proceedings in the House, consisted of a complimentary resolution to Speaker Hamlin to which he appropriately responded, and the usual votes of thanks, resolutions and customary speeches. The House then adjourned without date.

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MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. Revivals are being held in the churches in several of the small towns around Eastport. At Edmunds about twenty have professed religion. In the Methodist church, a good religious interest prevails at Marion. On a recent Sunday, four arose for prayers. The Baptist church in China, has extended a unanimous call to Rev. J. W. Dike of Limerick.——Rev. F. L. Brooks, who has supplied the pulpit of the M. E. Church at East Buckport, preached his farewell sermon on a recent Sabbath. He is going to Bucksport to attend school at the E. M. C. Seminary.——Rev. Lincoln Given of Oakland, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Goule, N. H.

The workmen of Addison & Strout's oil cloth works in Hallowell, are organized as a complete fire brigade.

The Work of the Session.

The sixty-third legislature of Maine closed its session Friday night, having passed 292 acts and 77 resolves. The length of the session has been 58 days, which brings it among the shortest sessions ever held in this State. Although we have given a bird's-eye view of the proceedings from week to week, we propose now to take a brief, general survey of the work completed. Legislation concerning agriculture is recapitulated on our first page, and the important liquor bill is given in full in another column. The State tax has been reduced to three and three-fourths mills, and provisions made for the appointment of a State Board of Health. Changes have been made in the laws relating to the court proceedings so that, in all hearings before Municipal or Police Courts or Trial Justices, the respondent may plead guilty and waive a hearing, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as to sentence and appeal as if there had been a full hearing. The crime of perjury is committed in any other than in a trial of a capital crime, will hereafter be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years, and the penalty for inducing others to commit the crime has also been increased. Provision has also been made for the punishment of a debtor, who after filing a petition secretes property with intent to defraud creditors and evade the provisions of the insolvent law, by imprisonment in jail, not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500. Another act relating to the discharge of insolvent debtors provides that discharge shall not be granted, or if granted, may be revoked in case it is obtained by the concealed any property or anything else relating to his estate or business. It is also provided that the debtor shall after surrendering his property to the assignee, be discharged and exempt from arrest or imprisonment in any suit or upon any proceeding for or on account of any debt or demand which may have been proved against his said estate, and due to any person not a resident of this State at the time of the first publication of the notice of the issuing of the warrant, unless he have also resided within the right to withdraw their appeal and abide by their sentence.

The act relating to savings banks and the character of their investments, which was amended two years ago so as to allow the banks a wider selection of securities in which to invest the funds deposited with them, has been again amended so as to allow the investment of funds in the first mortgage bonds of any water company in this State that is lawfully carrying on its business from the quarries in those places to the kilns along the water fronts, a system that has been in successful operation for many years, and which has been authorized by and which will save those municipalities and also the lime manufacturers large sums of money annually.

The Portland Maine Express Company has been incorporated with the right to do business over the Boston and Maine Railroad and the several railroad, steamboat and stage lines of the State, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Among special appropriations made were:

For the National Encampment	$10,000
For Maine Central Institute	10,000
For Insane Hospital	20,276
For 1885-86 respectively for State College of Agriculture	12,000
For Soldiers' Home	12,000
For State Normal School for 1885	6,000
For " " " 1886	17,000
For Maine General Hospital for 1885 and 1886 respectively	6,000
For Maine General Hospital for completion of amphitheatre	2,500
Normal schools for 1885-86 respectively	16,000
For Military Organization	16,500
For Soldiers' Orphan Asylum	16,250
For Deaf and Dumb Institution	5,000
For completing new building thereto	6,000
For " " 1886	4'000
Or if the building is finished and fully delivered and ready for reception of girls by Feb. 1, of these years	6,000
State Prison	7,700

The total expenditures of the government as provided by the appropriations for the year 1886, amount to $1,370,293 84. For 1886 the sum of $1,249,106 65 has been appropriated. The State Treasurer has been authorized to borrow temporary loans for 1886, and a similar amount for 1887, each to be payable in 12 months. The State tax respectively for the years 1885 86 is assessed at eight and seven mills.

Among the measures killed were those providing for the registration of voters; the ten hour law; the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics; voting by mail or by proxy; the enlargement of the State House; the reimbursement of $200 to Hallowell for moneys expended by them for the abolition of imprisonment for debt; changing the time of election to November, and changing the divorce law.

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City News.

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—New machinery is arriving for the Edwards Manufacturing Company.

—Work is progressing on Darby Block, and the stone front is found uninjured by fire.

—Previous to adjourning, the members of the House made up a purse for the venerable chaplain, Rev. D. B. Randall.

—Gen. Selden Connor has accepted the invitation of Post 106, South China, to deliver the memorial address, May 30th.

—Several of the city clergymen, on Sunday, offered prayers for Gen. Grant, in his present critical condition.

—The city banks were closed Tuesday and spent the night in the woods. When found she was but just alive and died soon after.

—The Bangor Edge Tool Company, during the winter, have made and sold five hundred dozens of axes, which far exceeds their last winter's trade.

—Col. Z. A. Smith, of the Boston *Journal*, has been invited to deliver a memorial address on the life of the late ex-Gov. Coburn, at the Colby commencement next summer.

—Elliot Walker, serving a term in Portland jail for stealing, stole while in jail, $140 from the clothing of a fellow prisoner, Thomas Libby of Scarboro', committed for murder.

—The potato starch manufactured in Aroostook county, last season, is estimated at 7,000 tons, or 14,000,000 pounds, which amount, at 3½ cents a pound, is worth $490,000.

—Mr. P. B. Day of Ellsworth, has been appointed postal clerk on the Boston and Bangor route, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. R. Devereux, also of Ellsworth.

—Aroostook produce accumulates at Presque Isle station much faster than the railroad can take it away, and the shippers, merchants and people sigh as they exclaim, "Oh! for the direct line!"

—Philo Spencer of Bradley, while cutting wood, cut his foot, the axe passing down through about two inches below the instep. There are fears that the foot will have to be taken off.

—Herbert Lombard of Gray, was badly burned about the face and wrists by the premature explosion of a cannon, when members of the Inauguration Club left Portland for Washington.

—Last week Rev. G. M. Park of Presque Isle, travelled 150 miles, preached seven sermons including three funerals, attended one wedding, one parish meeting, one prayer meeting, and spoke at one grange meeting.

—Solomon Sidelinger and family, at Monk's Corner, Waldoboro', have been sick for a number of weeks. The physicians claim the sickness is caused by eating potatoes on which Paris green was used the past summer.

—Sergeant Dennis Kelly, who has twice been on trial for the shooting of Frank A. Smith, at Fort Popham, and has been sentenced to eighteen months in Portland jail, has been granted a new trial on a writ of error, and released on bail.

Our correspondent writes: Landy Fox, youngest son of John W. Fox of East Lowell, a child of seven or eight years, had his arm broken by being caught in the belt of the machinery of the grist mill of O. H. Wakefield, Feb. 27.

—The mysterious wild beast that has been frightening the people of Friendship, proved to be a large dog running wild. It was tracked into the woods Wednesday, the remains of various unfortunate cats furnishing clues, and shot.

—A cow owned by William Flanders, in Waldo, recently gave birth to three calves which are now alive and well. They are all males, and two of them are perfectly matched in color. They weigh now about seventy-five pounds each.

—It is reported that herring are being taken in large quantities at St. Andrews Bay. Capt. Deane of the Woodbury, says, in coming down river, Monday, the fishermen were taking in their nets filled with fish. Everything indicated a large catch.

—Mrs. Caroline A. White, who died in Portland last night, was the mother of sixteen children, none of whom she ever spoke to or heard speak. A severe typhoid fever prostrated her when she was but seven years of age, and deafness and dumbness resulted.

—It was voted at the Brunswick town meeting to abolish the school district system, and put everything in the hands of the superintending school committee. The number of the districts will be united. Also voted to exchange the town bell for one better suited to the wants of the town.

—After a full hearing on the case, Judge Haskell, in the municipal courts at Portland, has decreed that John Rand be removed as Trustee on the estate of the late John B. Brown, on the ground that he could not operate with the other Trustees in conducting the business of the estate amicably.

—Asa Wentworth, a young girl employed at the N. A. Reed & Co. Batchelder, in Hancock, having been sent to an upper room, in search of an article of clothing, accidently discharged a gun that was left loaded against the wall, the contents entering her hand, mangling it in terrible shape, necessitating amputation above the wrist.

—The town of Embden, having been authorized by act of legislature, to take up their old bonds and issue new ones, and having arranged with the bondholders to take fifty cents on the dollar, which would amount to $27,000, voted at their meeting to issue $20,000 in 10-40 bonds at 4 per cent., and take care of the remaining $7,000 at home.

—Everett Lunny of Sanford, eleven years of age, who has been the terror of the neighborhood in which he lived, has been committed to the State Reform School to remain during his minority. His latest exploit was a house-breaking in Sanford, in which he stole a revolver and watch from the dwelling house of Geo. Brown.

—The American bark, Henry Knight, Capt. Pendleton, From Pensacola, Feb. 10, for Montevideo, was burned on the 4th inst. off Salt Key lighthouse, Sagua. The whole crew, numbering ten, arrived at New York, Saturday, on the schooner Eddie Huck, from Philadelphia. The Henry Knight was 487.65 tons gross, and was built at Camden, in 1876.

—Two fatal accidents took place in the woods near Stratton recently. A boy of a man nineteen years of age, in the employ of Shaw & Sons, cut his large toe off obliquely two weeks ago. He was removed to a house and well cared for by the family. A child was born in an Illinois town, recently, with one of its legs entirely black. No other leg was a mate to it.

—Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited publication of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's pamphlet, "Guide to Health," by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

—Quails are now so abundant in California as they throng the roadways. While rewards are offered by farmers in Southern counties for killing this bird, which destroys much grain, the Alameda and Contra Costa farmers say the quail is useful to them. It attacks their grain only as a last resort, and chiefly subsists upon insects; their destruction of ants is of incalculable importance.

—The earliest "maple" sugar in the market comes from the bottom of molasses hogsheads.

—BECAUSE! is a woman's reason and if not is she only reason why you have not tried HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. If you have not been benefited by other medicines, you have not done right.

—At the American House, Boston, rooms are now let with or without meals. Located in central, house newly furnished.

—Every mother should keep Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for immediate use, in cases of croup and sudden colds.

—SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING. All those who are afflicted with Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness or Sore Lungs, or in fact any disease incidental to this season of the year, will find immediate and permanent relief by the use of POND'S EXTRACT. It has cured thousands and will cure you. The promptitude with which it gives relief is remarkable. Genuine is Bottles only with buff wrappers.

—Stoves would seem to be rather hard things to cook, and yet we often hear of cooking stoves.

—D. Derbyshire, Esq., Ont., President of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, says: "Thatcher's Orange Butter Color proves to be the finest ever used in Central Canada. In fact, I cannot think of any change that could improve it. It make a fine color, does not color the buttermilk, gives no bad flavor, in short, it is absolute perfection." Manufactured by H. D. Thatcher & Co., Potsdam, N. Y.

—A dolor-ous looking coin—The trade dollar.

—SO DRY AND BRITTLE. "What do you suppose makes my hair so dry and brittle?" I suppose the glands which supply moisture to it need a stimulous. A bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam will do the business, and leave your hair soft and shining. There is no mistake about this. No oil, no dye. Restores original color, removes dandruff.

—In New York, last year, ten colored men married white women, and one colored woman married a white man.

—Judge Endicott is the handsomest man in the Cleveland cabinet.

—THE ROOT OF THE EVIL. To thoroughly cure scrofula it is necessary to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by getting upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing it of all impurities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid. Thousands who have been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, testify to its wonderful blood-purifying qualities. Sold by all druggists.

—Dr. Allen G. F. Goerren, was hanged at the county prison, in Philadelphia, for the murder of his wife by poisoning, nearly five years ago.

—The President of the Cambridge, Mass., Fire Ins. Co. says: "I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up and strengthening remedy."

—The Oliver Plow works, at South Bend, Ind., which have been idle since the riot of the Polish and Hungarian workmen, on the 8th of January, started up Thursday, and will soon be running full force.

Items of Maine News.

The corporate existence of the Medomak Bank, Waldoboro', has been extended to 1905.

The Comptroller of the Currency has extended the corporate existence of the First National Bank of Biddeford, to March 9, 1905.

The attempt to blow up the City Hall Bath, with dynamite, sensationally reported in Monday's despatches, was but a stupid hoax by some practical joker.

Mrs. Lovis, an insane woman, in Fryeburg, left the town farm on Tuesday, and spent the night in the woods. When found she was but just alive and died soon after.

The Bangor Edge Tool Company, during the winter, have made and sold five hundred dozens of axes, which far exceeds their last winter's trade.

Col. Z. A. Smith, of the Boston *Journal*, has been invited to deliver a memorial address on the life of the late ex-Gov. Coburn, at the Colby commencement next summer.

Elliot Walker, serving a term in Portland jail for stealing, stole while in jail, $140 from the clothing of a fellow prisoner, Thomas Libby of Scarboro', committed for murder.

The potato starch manufactured in Aroostook county, last season, is estimated at 7,000 tons, or 14,000,000 pounds, which amount, at 3½ cents a pound, is worth $490,000.

Mr. P. B. Day of Ellsworth, has been appointed postal clerk on the Boston and Bangor route, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. R. Devereux, also of Ellsworth.

Aroostook produce accumulates at Presque Isle station much faster than the railroad can take it away, and the shippers, merchants and people sigh as they exclaim, "Oh! for the direct line!"

Philo Spencer of Bradley, while cutting wood, cut his foot, the axe passing down through about two inches below the instep. There are fears that the foot will have to be taken off.

Herbert Lombard of Gray, was badly burned about the face and wrists by the premature explosion of a cannon, when members of the Inauguration Club left Portland for Washington.

Last week Rev. G. M. Park of Presque Isle, travelled 150 miles, preached seven sermons including three funerals, attended one wedding, one parish meeting, one prayer meeting, and spoke at one grange meeting.

Solomon Sidelinger and family, at Monk's Corner, Waldoboro', have been sick for a number of weeks. The physicians claim the sickness is caused by eating potatoes on which Paris green was used the past summer.

Sergeant Dennis Kelly, who has twice been on trial for the shooting of Frank A. Smith, at Fort Popham, and has been sentenced to eighteen months in Portland jail, has been granted a new trial on a writ of error, and released on bail.

Our correspondent writes: Landy Fox, youngest son of John W. Fox of East Lowell, a child of seven or eight years, had his arm broken by being caught in the belt of the machinery of the grist mill of O. H. Wakefield, Feb. 27.

The mysterious wild beast that has been frightening the people of Friendship, proved to be a large dog running wild. It was tracked into the woods Wednesday, the remains of various unfortunate cats furnishing clues, and shot.

A cow owned by William Flanders, in Waldo, recently gave birth to three calves which are now alive and well. They are all males, and two of them are perfectly matched in color. They weigh now about seventy-five pounds each.

It is reported that herring are being taken in large quantities at St. Andrews Bay. Capt. Deane of the Woodbury, says, in coming down river, Monday, the fishermen were taking in their nets filled with fish. Everything indicated a large catch.

Mrs. Caroline A. White, who died in Portland last night, was the mother of sixteen children, none of whom she ever spoke to or heard speak. A severe typhoid fever prostrated her when she was but seven years of age, and deafness and dumbness resulted.

It was voted at the Brunswick town meeting to abolish the school district system, and put everything in the hands of the superintending school committee. The number of the districts will be united. Also voted to exchange the town bell for one better suited to the wants of the town.

After a full hearing on the case, Judge Haskell, in the municipal courts at Portland, has decreed that John Rand be removed as Trustee on the estate of the late John B. Brown, on the ground that he could not operate with the other Trustees in conducting the business of the estate amicably.

Asa Wentworth, a young girl employed at the N. A. Reed & Co. Batchelder, in Hancock, having been sent to an upper room, in search of an article of clothing, accidently discharged a gun that was left loaded against the wall, the contents entering her hand, mangling it in terrible shape, necessitating amputation above the wrist.

The town of Embden, having been authorized by act of legislature, to take up their old bonds and issue new ones, and having arranged with the bondholders to take fifty cents on the dollar, which would amount to $27,000, voted at their meeting to issue $20,000 in 10-40 bonds at 4 per cent., and take care of the remaining $7,000 at home.

Everett Lunny of Sanford, eleven years of age, who has been the terror of the neighborhood in which he lived, has been committed to the State Reform School to remain during his minority. His latest exploit was a house-breaking in Sanford, in which he stole a revolver and watch from the dwelling house of Geo. Brown.

The American bark, Henry Knight, Capt. Pendleton, From Pensacola, Feb. 10, for Montevideo, was burned on the 4th inst. off Salt Key lighthouse, Sagua. The whole crew, numbering ten, arrived at New York, Saturday, on the schooner Eddie Huck, from Philadelphia. The Henry Knight was 487.65 tons gross, and was built at Camden, in 1876.

Two fatal accidents took place in the woods near Stratton recently. A boy of a man nineteen years of age, in the employ of Shaw & Sons, cut his large toe off obliquely two weeks ago. He was removed to a house and well cared for by the family. A child was born in an Illinois town, recently, with one of its legs entirely black. No other leg was a mate to it.

Items of General News.

Measles are epidemic in Montreal.

Pleuro-pneumonia continues its ravages among cattle in the vicinity of Kennett Square, Pa.

In the last week there were 776 deaths in New York city, 142 from pneumonia. The record is unprecedented.

Henry M. Blair has taken his seat at the special session of U. S. Senate, as Senator from New Hampshire.

The noted Rev. Dr. Burchard has retired from the pastorate of the Murray Hill Presbyterian church, New York.

The fire record of the United States and Canada for February shows a list of 209 fires, with a loss of $10,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A. of Boston, last month found positions for 57 young men, the highest salary being $80 a month.

David Dickson, the rich Southern planter who just died, leaving an estate of $500,000, left about $400,000 to a negro woman.

The town of Alexandria, Iowa, now has three feet of water evenly distributed all over it, and the people have taken to the upper stories of their houses.

They have adopted a new method of warfare against ruin in Audubon, Iowa, by blowing up a saloon, where the proprietor had been selling for some time.

Investigation of the pension agency in Philadelphia, shows that $20,000 has been paid for fraudulent claims. Clerks in the office have committed the frauds.

Twenty-six graduates received diplomas from the Ohio Dental College in Cincinnati, Wednesday night, the only woman in the class taking the gold medal of honor.

It is believed that the British steamer Clermont, which left New York for South America, January 15, has been lost with all on board. She carried a crew of thirty men.

Gen. George B. McClellan has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration on Decoration day at Audubon, where he commanded the Union forces on the day of the memorable battle.

The pope, in a remarkable brief, founded on the canon law, has stated that marriage between Catholics, heathen or Hebrews, are permissible, for the reason that thereby there is the possibility of saving a soul by conversion to the Catholic faith.

General Grant's condition has so alarmed his family that Mrs. Sartoris has been summoned from England. His physician, however, does not apprehend an earlier termination of the general's illness than has been expected heretofore.

One hundred and twenty-three of the 147 men who were in the colliery at Kharwin in Austrian Silesia, at the time of the explosion in that mine Saturday, have been found dead from burns and suffocation. But five of the men have thus far been recovered alive.

A telegram from Burnet, Texas, gives an account of the self-poisoning of August Schaefer and wife. The husband administered the poison to his wife, then quickly swallowed her demise, when he suicided by taking a dose of the same drug. Domestic unhappiness is the cause of the tragedy.

During the last few years, the rate of insanity per 100,000 in the United States has risen from 1 to 1¼ hotels per day; from 1 to nearly 2 churches per week, and from 1 to 2 hospitals, asylums or almshouses per month—with an average loss of 4 of several lives to each fire of the last named class.

Henry Lats of Chicago, a bricklayer, who had quarreled with his wife and had separated from her, went Saturday morning to the yard on Augusta street, where she was hanging out clothes, and shot at her twice with a revolver, mortally wounding her in the chest, then killed himself. His motive was jealousy.

The dead lock on the senatorial question still continues in the Illinois legislature. State Senator Bridges is failing fast and death is expected at any time. Bridges is a democrat, and his death would offset that of Representative Logan, republican, who recently died, thus making the legislature an equal tie on joint ballot.

The Superior Court in Boston, in the suit of Geo. H. Dean vs. Royal M. Pulsifer, has given a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $9500. This was an action against the proprietors of the Boston Herald to recover damages for injury to the plaintiff's business, caused by the alleged publication of a libel in the Herald charging the plaintiff with selling grain at short weight.

Grant Heilman, having occasion to use a quantity of giant powder for flashing purposes at Ashland, Oregon, Thursday, foolishly placed several cartridges on a stove to warm them, when they exploded, breaking the stove into fragments, and badly damaging the whole building and its furniture. Heilman was buried with great force against the side of the room. His arms were fearfully mangled and burned and he was fatally injured.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, in Washington, Monday, Ex-Attorney-General Brewster appeared, and in an eloquent speech thanked the court for the courtesies which had been extended to him during his term of office, and concluded by introducing his successor, Attorney-General Garland. The latter fittingly replied, and said he hoped to merit the same appreciation which had been given to Mr. Brewster. Chief-Justice Waite then felicitated both the old and the new attorneys general.

Four rooms of the Laflin & Rand powder works, four miles west of Newburgh, N. Y., were destroyed Monday morning, by an explosion, the shock of which was felt for a distance of twenty miles. Two men were killed and one fatally injured, and a number of widows in buildings in Newburgh, were broken. The first explosion occurred in the corning mill, which contained 3000 pounds of powder. One man was blown into a pond, breaking through the ice and sustaining severe injuries, from which, however, he is doing well.

The rear guard of General Sir Redvers Buller's army reached Korti, Monday, and prepared for a night's rest. The men were completely fagged out and looked much distressed from the sufferings they had endured on their retreat from Gakdul. They, like the dromedaries that accompanied them in thousands of cases, fell ill in duty to make the forced marches during which, inspired by the motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I had to order them forward to all who died. In the recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Pearl's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 13d20

The Hastings Congress—105 pages, with report of bd and 4th Congresses, how to build and Fill Silos, Concrete Silos, Analyses, Physiological Value of Ensilage, Experiments, Cost, Profit, Silos and Silo Manuring, Mr. Cole's system of Subterranean Irrigation. Published by the New York Tribune Co., 23 Beekman street, New York. Price 50c. Reports of 1st and 2d Congresses, 25c. each or $1 for all.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Marked Benefit in Indigestion.

Dr. A. L. HALL, Fair Haven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

The Markets.

Boston Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Mar. 10, 1885.
Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 661; sheep and lambs, 6300; swine 10,100; Horses 192, number of Western Cattle 661.

Prices of beef cattle per 100lbs., live weight: Extra quality, 6 37½ @ 7 00; first quality, 6 00@6 25; second, 5 50 @ 5 95; third, $3 75 @ 4 37½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00 @ 3 62½.
Brighton Hides, heavy—7c per lb.
Brighton Tallow—5c per lb.
Country Hides—Light ones 6@6½c.
Country Tallow—3@3½c per lb.
Calf Skins—10@11c per lb.
Sheared sheep skins—40@60c.
Sheep and lamb skins—75@1 25 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number	Ft. per 100 lbs wt.	Live Average wts.
A. N. Monroe	20 6 00	1336
do	15 5 00	1130
do	18 5 55	1260
do	15 5 50	1160
do	16 5 75	1330
E. H. Eames,	4 5 75	1300
do	3 5 70	1310
do	9 5 53	1101
do	6 5 87½	1275
Farrell & McFlynn	14 5 65	1150
do	7 5 65	1273
do	3 5 60	1315
do	4 5 65	1537
do	15 5 85	1337
do	4 5 85	1305

The supply of cattle brought in from the West the past week has been light, a part of which were for the export trade. The trade for butchers' cattle opened very dull, as common and ordinary qualities selling at ½c per pound lower than they sold for one week since. Extra beeves were in light demand. Cattle sent higher at Chicago, but the beef market at Boston for the past week has been very inactive and butchers were buying but sparingly; most of those sold on Tuesday being purchased by country dealers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Those from the West were nearly all owned by G. W. Holmes & Co., sheep coming from 4½@5½c per lb. Lambs from 5@6¼c per lb., live weight, landed at the slaughter houses. There have not been any Northern or Eastern sheep and lambs brought into the market for some time past, most of the stock from Maine being brought into market dressed instead of alive, and consigned to commission dealers.

SWINE. Western Fat Hogs all were consigned to butchers; prices for them have not varied for some time, they cooling, landed at the slaughter houses from 4¾@5¼c per lb., live weight. Store Pigs are in light demand, a few each week being all the market requires; prices ranging from $1 00@2 50 per head, or from 5@6c per lb., live weight.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, March 10.

Market Beef.—Receipts of cattle 645; extra, 8 00@8 75; first quality, 6 75@7 25; second quality at 5 00@6 25; third quality at $4 00@4 50.

Store Cattle.—Working Oxen per pair at $100@200; milch cows and calves at $30@48; Farrow cows at $15@31; fancy $60@80; yearlings $10@20; two years old at $14@30; three years, $24@42.

SWINE.—Receipts 7,736, Western fat Swine, live, 5@5½; Northern dressed hogs at 6@6¾.

Sheep and Lambs.—receipts 1184. Sales of Sheep in lots at 2 00@4 00 each; extra 4 60@5 25 Veal Calves 3½@6½c.

They have a ladies' brass band in Albion, Mich. The lady who plays the bass drum has nine children and is considered an expert.

Married.

In Andover, N. B., Feb. 23, Alonzo B. Fisher of Cherryfield City to Annie B. Hutchinson of Andover, N. B.

In Athens, Feb. 26, Mr. Mortimer Tork of Brighton, to unite A. Cooley of Athens.

In Belfast, Feb. 26, George L. Mudgett to Genevra J. Mahoney, both of Belfast.

In Birch Harbor, Mar 1, Byron W. Hancock to Laura E. Rice, both of Birch Harbor.

In Bangor, March 4, Myron E. Percival, of Chelsea, Mass., to Helen F. Delaney, daughter of Thomas Tickey, Esq.

In Bath, March 2, Mr. Edmond Guyan to Mary A. Hayden, both of Bath.

In Canton, Frank O. Proctor of Canton, to Abbie F. Bisbee, of Hartford.

In Chicago, Feb. 9, J. Quincy Kilby of Boston, to Mrs. Mary E. Mahon, of Chicago.

In Dixmont, Aug. 24, Patrick H. Harrington to Mary Ann Houghton, both of Carmel; F. b. 26, Carrol G. Bickford to Mrs. Elisa C. Stevens, both of Dixmont.

In Export, Feb. 27, Leonard C. McCarthy of Eastport, to Lena L. Justison of Pembroke, N. B.

In Exeter, March 1, Frank A. Chaney of Corinth, to Annie S. Hill of Exeter.

In Gardiner, Feb. 21, Elmer A. Sampson of Dead River Pl., to Flora M. Churchill of Highland Pl.

In Ft. Fairfield, Feb. 25, Kmmons W. Houghton to Cora A. Bishop, both of Ft. Fairfield; Feb. 8, William Blake of Limestone, to Mary E. Record of Ft. Fairfield.

In Indian Harbor, Feb. 24, William Young to Mrs. Eleanor Smith; Tracy Lord to Adelaide Nevells, both of Mt. Desert.

In Lubec, Feb. 14, Chares J. Clark of Grey, Me., to Lillian Hudgkins of Lubec, Me.

In Liberty, March 7, Thomas Linscott to Ella Knowlton, both of Liberty.

In Monson, Feb. 7, Edmund L. Fogg to Flora V. Rogers, both of Abbot.

In Mills, Feb. 16, Simon G. Collins to Laura E. Greeley, both of Atkinson.

In Mattawa, March 1, Chas. J. Tolman to Josephine A. Norton, both of Mattawa.

In Rome, March 5, by Rev. James S. Mitchell of Skowhegan, Mr. Alonzo Turner of Skowhegan, to Mrs. Jane L. Blaisdell of Rome.

Died.

In this city, March 4, Mrs. Annie H. Benn, aged 27 years; Feb. 13, Mr. Allen P. Sidelinker, aged 44 years, 5 months; March 5, Amos Church, aged 79 years, 10 months; Mrs. Dorcas Hopkins, aged 76 years.

In Appleton, Jan. 26, Mrs. Lydia Hanson, aged 57 years; Feb. 23, Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hisler, aged 18 years; Feb. 24, Mrs. Lucy Winslow, aged 84 years.

In Bath, March 4, Pelliah M. Gerry, aged 84 years, 10 months.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 25, James Albert Morrison, formerly of Bangor, aged 45 years, 9 months.

In Bangor, March 5, Mrs. Mary J., wife of the late Henry Hill, Esq., aged 72 years; March 2, James Hamnill, aged 67 years.

In Brewer, March 5, Elizabeth C. Hussey, aged 65 years, 8 months; March 4, Mrs. Mary G Cushing, aged 49 years, 11 months; March 6, Mrs. Jennie Bailey, aged 29 years.

In Blaine, Feb. 27, Mrs. Annie Larice, daughter of the late Samuel Ivy Cross, aged 31 years, 4 months.

In Belfast, March 3, Thomas Hersbern, aged 63 years; March 3, Thomas M Barstow, aged 52 years, 11 months; Feb. 28, Charles Young, aged 16 years, 2 months; Feb. 26, Mrs. Mary Dorcas, aged 81 years, 1 month.

In Brunswick, March 1, Capt. William Decker, aged 77 years, 8 months.

In Campobello, Feb. 3, of consumption, Josiah Mitchell, aged 25 years, 11 months.

In Camden, Feb. 28, Elder C. Marion Rhodes, aged 49 years, 11 months.

In Dixfield, Feb. 21, Edna Bell, twin daughter of Mr. Leonard and Mrs. Rebecca Ann Ames.

In Ellsworth, Feb. 28, Rev. Abner S. Townsend, aged 81 years, 7 months.

In East Newport, Feb. 20, Philena S. Footman, aged 64 years, 9 months.

In East Machias, Feb. 23, James Cook, aged 77 years; Feb. 25, William Eisenmore, aged 88 years.

In Sidney, Feb. 28, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of William Getchell, aged 72 years.

Maine Farmers,

and especially the successful ones are, as a rule, a hard working, industrious class. Such is the nature of our soil that a great amount of labor, chopping, clearing, piling, plowing, hauling rocks, &c., is necessary to insure success. All these duties are worse to the system and many of them bring on KIDNEY DISEASE, and they find themselves afflicted with PAIN in BACK, DRAWING DOWN PAIN often extending towards inside of the thigh, SCANTY and HIGH COLORED URINE, with many minor ills that tend to make life a burden. Sometimes a man will be free for years, and then a sudden strain while picking bay or plowing, will bring on the disease at once. RESTLESS NIGHTS, CONSTANT WEARINESS, VARIABLE APPETITE, NERVOUSNESS, FRETFULNESS, and that great American disease "the blues," take possession.

Maine Farmers

And Wives

are also troubled with BILIOUSNESS. This is caused by a torpid state of the Liver. The liver secretes the bile, and it is in pure working order, the bile is absorbed into the system and aids the STOMACH, the food ROTS instead of being digested and the foul gases cause the HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HEART BURN, WAVY SENSATIONS, and all CONSTIPATION. When the food is not digested it POISONS the BLOOD, and HUMORS, BOILS, RINGWORMS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, CANCERS and ULCERS appear in various portions of the body. If you desire good health, keep your system regular, and quietly, by BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA. All forms of Kidney, Liver and Blood Disease POSITIVELY ERADICATED from the system by Brown's Sarsaparilla. We invite your attention to the following testimonials and statements:

BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla

is doing.

Mr. Frank Colbath, Exeter, Me., paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. He was cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

David Andrews, Esq., of Sixteen, Me., was cured of serious case of scrofula by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Jessie Harden of Sixteen, Me., had kidney disease. Brown's Sarsaparilla cured him entirely, and writes that he is grateful to those who prepared so powerful a medicine.

"Your Sarsaparilla is a boon to mankind," writes Mr. Isaac Neagle from Sixteen, Me. "My physician had kidney disease and gave up cure. He is now a well man, made so by Brown's Sarsaparilla."

In Liberty, March 9, Thomas Linscott to Ella Knowlton, both of Liberty.

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Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unknown, and which possesses peculiarities belonging exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Its power is in a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

For Instant Use

As a reliable remedy, in cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, or sudden Colds, and for the prompt relief and cure of throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. R. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy for home use. It is the surest and quickest curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." John H. Stoddard, Petersburg, Va., writes: "I have never found a medicine equal to

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

for the prompt relief of throat and lung diseases peculiar to children. I consider it an absolute cure for all affections, and can never without it in the house." Mrs. L. E. Herman, 187 Mercer st., Jersey City, writes: "I have always found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral useful in my family." R. T. Johnson, Mt. Savage, Md., writes: "I have used it in cases of sudden Colds, and for the relief of children afflicted with Croup, I have never found anything equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the most potent of all the remedies I have ever used." W. H. Sickler, Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung affection, supposed to be Quick Consumption. We now regard the Pectoral as a household necessity." E. M. Brockenridge, Brainerd, Minn., writes: "I am subject to Bronchitis, and, wherever I go, am always sure to have a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

with me. It is without a rival for the cure of bronchial affections."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

Modern Science and Skepticism

What has Skepticism done for the world?

Nothing but to suggest doubts. It has even suggested that Rheumatism cannot be cured. Rheumatism is as bad as Rheumatism.

What has Science done for the world?

A good many things; for instance, it has given us Athlophoros, which cures Rheumatism.

It has shown that Neuralgia can be got rid of.

Modern science has proved that Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Athlophoros, its only scientific cure. Anyone addressing BOX 48, EAST BRIDGEWATER, will find description and price, will be sure of a correspondent that means business. 3117

Athlophoros!

Don't be skeptical. If you have any doubts as to what Athlophoros do, write to some of those whom it has cured. For instance, Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D., Pastor Third Congregational Church, of New Haven, Conn., the Rev. W. P. Corbit, pastor George St. M. E. Church, or New Haven, the Rev. J. E. Searles, pastor Wilmot M. E. Church, New York city, Mr. Brummell, the well known candy manufacturer, of New York, Ex-Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and many others, equally well known.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist we will send it express paid on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he won't, do not be persuaded to try anything else, but order at once from us. Address

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, March 10.

Market Beef.—Receipts of cattle 645; extra, 8 00@8 75; first quality, 6 75@7 25; second quality at 5 00@6 25; third quality at $4 00@4 50.

Store Cattle.—Working Oxen per pair at $100@200; milch cows and calves at $30@48; Farrow cows at $15@31; fancy $60@80; yearlings $10@20; two years old at $14@30; three years, $24@42.

SWINE.—Receipts 7,736, Western fat Swine, live, 5@5½; Northern dressed hogs at 6@6¾.

Sheep and Lambs.—receipts 1184. Sales of Sheep in lots at 2 00@4 00 each; extra 4 60@5 25 Veal Calves 3½@6½c.

They have a ladies' brass band in Albion, Mich. The lady who plays the bass drum has nine children and is considered an expert.

Married.

In Andover, N. B., Feb. 23, Alonzo B. Fisher of Cherryfield City to Annie B. Hutchinson of Andover, N. B.

In Athens, Feb. 26, Mr. Mortimer Tork of Brighton, to unite A. Cooley of Athens.

In Belfast, Feb. 26, George L. Mudgett to Genevra J. Mahoney, both of Belfast.

In Birch Harbor, Mar 1, Byron W. Hancock to Laura E. Rice, both of Bir

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

"The City Was Pure Gold."—Rev. xxi-18.

Serene in the distance it's shining,
This beautiful city of gold;
Its towering crystaling turrets
Scintillating with splendors untold.

Ever open its fair pearly gates are,
In welcome to those, we are told,
Who come out of all lands and nations,
To abide in this city of gold.

To and, in this happy abiding,
The weak and the lone and the miss
Of the far-away lands of their roaring,
All met and made up them in this.

Happy land, where no blight ever enters!
Happy home, where no and partings be!
Happy, rapturous life, true enjoyments,
Where the soul full fruition will see.

No doubts there, no fears, no deceiving,
No sorrow, no tears, no decay,
But love, glad, triumphant, immortal,
And long, happy friendships for aye.

And the Lord God Himself lights the City;
Himself there His people behold,
Shining on, shining on, lighting ever
This beautiful city of gold. AUTO G. RAPH.

Our Story Teller.

FALSE ECONOMY.

"Albert, I wish you would let me have seventy-five cents!"

Kate Landham spoke carefully, for she knew that her husband had not much money to spare; yet she spoke carefully, and there was a word of entreaty in her look.

"What do you want seventy-five cents for?" asked Albert.

"I want to get some braid for my new dress."

"I thought you had all the material on hand for that."

"So I thought I had, but Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Thompson both have a trimming of braid upon theirs, and it looks very pretty. It is very fashionable and adds very much to the beauty of a dress."

"Plague take these women's fashions! Your endless trimmings and thing-a-majigs cost more than the thing is worth. It's nothing but shell out money when once a woman thinks of a new dress."

"I don't have many new dresses. I do certainly try to be as economical as I can."

"It is a funny kind of economy at all events. But if you must have it I suppose you must."

And Albert Landham took out his wallet and counted out seventy-five cents; but he gave it grudgingly, and when he put his wallet back into his pocket he did it with an, emphasis which seemed to say that he would not take it out again for a week.

When Albert reached the outer door on his way to work he found the weather so threatening that he concluded to go back and get his umbrella; and upon re-entering the sitting room he found his wife in tears. She tried to hide the fact that she had been weeping, but he had caught her in the act, and asked what is meant.

"Good gracious!" cried the husband, "I should like to know if you are crying at what I said about the dress?"

"I was not crying at what you said, Albert," said Kate, tremulously: "but you were so reluctant to grant me the favor. I was thinking how hard I had to work, I am tied to the house; how many little things I have to perplex me, then to think—"

"Pshaw! what do you want to be so foolish for?"

And away started Albert Landham a second time; but he was not to escape so easily. In the hall he was met by his daughter Lizzie, a bright-eyed rosy-cheeked girl of ten years.

"Papa, papa, give me fifteen cents?"

"What?"

"Oh, I want fifteen cents. Do please give it to me."

"What in the world do you want with it? Are you changing school books again?"

"No, I want to buy a hoop. Ellen Smith has got one, and so has Mary Buck and Sarah Allen. Mr. Grant has got some real pretty ones to sell. Can't I have one?"

"Nonsense! If you want a hoop, go and get one off some ash barrel. I can't afford to be buying hoops for you to trundle about the street."

"Please, papa."

"No, I told you."

The blue eyes filled with tears, and the child's sobbing broke upon his ear. Albert Landham hurried from the house with some very impatient words upon his lips.

This was in the morning. At noon when he came home to dinner, there was a cloud over the household. His wife was sober, even little Lizzie, usually gay and blithesome, was sad and silent.

But these things could not last long in that household, for the husband and wife really loved each other devotedly and were kind and forbearing. When Albert came home to his supper Kate greeted him with a kiss, and for a moment sunshine came back; and had the lesson ended there the husband might have fancied that he had done wrong and the cloud would have been nothing but the exhalation of a domestic ferment, for which no one was particularly responsible, and might have cherished the conviction that women's fashions were a nuisance and a humbug, as well as a frightful draft upon a husband's pocket.

After tea Albert did a few chores about the house, read a little paper, smoked a cigar and walked out. He had gone but a short distance when he met Lizzie. In her right hand she had a stick of hoop which she had taken from a dilapidated flour barrel, while with her left hand she was rubbing her red, swollen eyes. She was in deep grief, and was sobbing painfully. He stopped the child and asked her what was the matter.

She answered, as her sobs would let her, that the other girls had laugh'd at her, and made fun of her hoop. They had nice pretty hoops, while hers was ugly and homely.

"Never mind," said Albert, patting the little one on the head (for the child's grief touched him); "perhaps we'll have a hoop sometime."

"Mayn't I have one now? Mr. Grant's got one left—oh, such a pretty one!"

The sobbing had ceased as the child caught her father's hand, eagerly.

"No, not now, Lizzie—not now, I'll think of it."

Sobbing again the child moved on toward home, dragging the old hoop after her.

At one of the stores Albert Landham met some of his old friends.

"Hello, Albert! What's up?"

"Nothing in particular."

"What do you say to a game of billiards, Albert?"

"Good. I'm in for that."

And away went Albert to the billiard hall, where he had a glorious time with his friends. He liked billiards. It was a healthy game, and the keeper of the hall allowed no rough scuffs on his premises.

They had four games. Albert had won two and his opponents had won two.

"That's two and two," cried Tom Porter. "What do you say to playing them off, Albert?"

"All right, go in," said Albert, full of animation.

And so they played the fifth game, and he who lost was to pay for the five games. It was an exciting contest. Both made capital runs, but in the end Albert was beaten by three points, and he had to laugh he went up to settle the bill. Five games twenty cents a game—just one dollar. Not much for such sport; and he paid out the money with a grace and never once seemed to feel that he could not afford it.

"Have a cigar?" said Tom.

"Yes."

They lighted their cigars and then sauntered down the hall to watch the others play.

Albert soon found himself seated over against a table, at which some of his friend were playing, and close by stood two gentlemen, strangers to him, one of whom was explaining to the other the mysteries of the game.

"It is a healthy pastime," said he, who had been making the explanation; "and certainly is one which has no evil tendency."

Albert heard the remarks very plainly, and he had a curiosity to hear what the other, who seemed unacquainted with billiards, would say.

"I cannot, of course, assert that any game which calls for skill and judgment, and which is free from the wretched curse of gaming is of itself an evil," remarked the second gentleman. "Such things are only evil so far as they excite and stimulate men beyond the bounds of healthy recreation."

"That result can scarcely follow such a game," said the first speaker.

But the other shook his head.

"You are wrong here. The result can follow in two ways: First, it can lead men away from their business; it can lead men to spend money who have not money to spend. Whenever I visit a place of this kind, I am led to reflect upon a most strange and prominent weakness of human ity as developed in our sex. For instance, observe that young man who is just setting his ball at the table. He should be at his shanic, and I should say from his manner and from the fact that he feels in his duty to go here at this hour, that he has a wife and children. I see by his face that he is a kind-hearted and generous, and I should judge that he means to do as near right as he can. He has been here an hour and he pays one dollar and forty cents for the recreation of some two hours' duration. If you observe, you will see that he pays it freely, and accepts the change with a smile. Happy facility! But how do you suppose it is in that young man's home? Suppose his wife has come to him this morning, and asked him for some household ornament, or some bit of jewelry to adorn her person—and supose his little child put in a plea for forty cents to buy a paper and picture book with, what do you think he would have answered? Of fifty men just like him, would not forty and five men have declared that they had not the money to spare for any such purpose? And, moreover, they would have said so, feeling that they were telling the truth, and I am not right?"

"Upon my word," said the man who understood billiards, "you must speak to the point. I know that young man who has paid his bill, and you have not misjudged him in a single particular. And what is more, I happen to have a fact at hand to illustrate your charge. We have a club for an excellent literary paper in our village, and last year that man was one of our subscribers. This year he felt obliged to discontinue it. His wife was very anxious to take it, for it had become a genial companion in leisure moments, but he could not afford it. The club rate was one dollar and fifty a year."

"Aye, and so it goes," said the other gentleman. "Well, that man's wife may be wishing at this very moment that she had her paper to read, while he is paying almost its full price for a year—for what? And yet, how smiling he does it. Ah! those poor, sympathising wives! How many clouds rise to darken upon them from the brows of their husbands when they ask for a trifling sum, of money, and how grudgingly the mite is handed over to them when it is given! What perfect floods of joy that dollar and forty cents might have poured upon the children of that unsuccessful billiard player. Ah! it is well for such wives and children that they do not know where the money all goes."

They had finished at the nearest table The two gentlemen moved on and Albert Landman arose from his seat and left the house. Never before had he such thoughts as now possessed him; he had never dwelt upon the same grouping of ideas. That very morning his own true, faithful, loving wife had been sad and heart sick because he had harshly and unkindly met her request for a little money. And that sweet Lizzie had crept away to her home almost broken-hearted for the want of a simple joy, such as her mates possessed, and just the sum of both their wealth amounted to not as much as he had paid away that evening for billiard playing.

Albert Landman wanted to be an honest husband and father, and the lesson was not lost upon him. Upon his way home he stopped at Mr. Grant's and purchased the best and greatest hoop to be found, a monster affair, gaily painted red, white and blue, and in the morning when he beheld his child's delight, and had received her grateful kiss, he thought the emotion came to his mind, which was the best and happiest result—this or the five games of billiards? The hoop cost thirty cents. He could play two games of billiards less and be the absolute gainer of ten cents by the pleasant operation.

A few mornings after this, as Albert rose from his breakfast table, he detected an uneasy, wistful look upon his wife's face.

"Kate, what is it?"

"Albert, could you spare me half a dollar this morning?"

And out came the wallet and the money was handed over with a warm genial smile.

What! Tears at that! Was it possible she had been so little used to such scenes in his presence that so simple an act of loving kindness thus affected her?

How many games of billiards would be required to secure such satisfaction as Albert started with him that morning to the shop?

A very simple lesson is it not? But how many gain lasting profit by giving heed to the lesson?

The Work of the Pomological Society.

Address of the President, C. S. Pope, at Gardiner, Feb. 25.

Ladies and Gentlemen: What few remarks I have to make at this time will be mostly in the form of suggestions or queries.

It seems fitting at the close of the year to take a retrospect of our doings, and consider what plans may enhance our future usefulness.

Thirteen years ago, a few of the fruit growers of this State met and organized this society. Have their hopes been realized? Let the increased interest in fruit culture in all parts of our State, answer. That only has been apply greatest interest wonderfully during that period, but the smaller fruits have won a place in nearly every garden, and have become a source of profit to many of our people. Has the society finished her work, and is there no further need for organized efforts? It seems to me that we are just beginning, and need now more than ever, these meetings to discuss the result of our labors, and learn from the success or failure of others. Especially do we need them for mutual encouragement, when as at present, every one is complaining of "hard times," that we may catch the inspiration of the more hopeful, and be reminded that there is more sunshine than cloud, more prosperity than adversity.

There is much to be done in the matter of nomenclature. Thousands of dollars are wasted every year in putting out spurious, and even utterly worthless varieties of fruit trees, through the misrepresentations of agents, the mistakes of nurserymen, and the ignorance of varieties among the planters themselves. The exhibitions of this society have done much to correct this last trouble, and I believe no one would do more to expose the wiles of the dishonest tree peddler—that enemy of the fruit grower—who does not, like the borer and codling moth, work in the dark, than the light of day and snow. It is so easy to be persuaded by the glowing descriptions, and still more glowing colored plates with which the smooth-tongued gentry are provided. And the honest, unsuspecting farmer needs frequently to be reminded, that a man of practical experience in orcharding, is a much safer guide as to varieties best to plant himself, and best suited to his location and requirements, than is the wily agent who promises largest profits on new and untried varieties, and whose interest therefore is to recommend them, in preference to the old and reliable standards.

The matter of proper conditions to the fruit grower of the present day, is the better care of his orchard. Trees are allowed to struggle for existence, which enriched, and with a little extra, would pay a large per cent. on the investment. With such attention and thoroughness in cultivation, we secure larger, finer fruit, which will sell with a ready sale, at remunerative prices, even in a year of plenty when inferior fruit will hardly pay the expense of picking and marketing.

We need a better law in the matter of sorting and packing our fruit for market, that shall give us such a reputation as to enable us to command better prices. This is especially desirable in a year like this, when our apples are nearly all sent to foreign markets. Too frequently the orchardist, in his greed for present gain, forgets that his reputation is at stake, and allows his apples to grade from No. 1 at the ends of the barrel, to No. 3 in the centre. Dealers in fruit are sometimes to blame in this matter, in not making more difference in price, between strictly fine and poorly sorted fruit. They should also oblige the grower to brand his package, and when poor fruit is found, the blame could be placed where it belongs. In many cases the fruit does the sorting, and not wishing to give offence, hoping to buy another year, will not insist on the requisite thoroughness.

With another season of abundance, we hear the cry of "over-production"—"orcharding does not pay." Notwithstanding the discouragements, which have been familiar for the last twenty years), we claim that we can compete successfully with any section of this country. Our climate enables us to raise apples that will keep firm and bright until spring, and, therefore, are valuable for shipping, after the more perishable Western-grown fruit is out of the market. Maine fruit is now selling at the present time in Liverpool, higher than those from any other section. This, with our proximity to shipping points, and comparatively low freights, gives us an advantage possessed by few States in the Union.

A few years ago, Michigan apple growers were despondent, and thousands of bushels rotted on the ground—this, too, at a time when American apples were selling in London for from $6 to $8 per barrel sterling. Choice winter apples were sold last fall in some towns in Central New York for 12½ cents per bushel on the trees. In both cases, distance from market, and impossibility of keeping late, are responsible in part for such loss. Can any one point to the time when good winter fruit, hand picked and well packed, was not sold for a remunerative price in Maine? When we compare the price of land here, where some of the best apple orchards in the world are found, with the almost worthless for any other purpose, with the value in some of the best fruit sections of the country, where land is worth from $75 to $200 per acre, together with the other advantages enumerated, is it not at once apparent that Maine ought to raise ten barrels of apples where she now raises one? Another question which arises in connection with the subject, is the practicability of keeping our apples until the glut in the market is over. The loss from shrinkage and decay is frequently so great as to discourage growers, and many apples are crowded upon the market at very low prices, which could be sold to much better advantage in the winter or spring. We think there would be no difficulty in keeping apples, if the cellar were kept at a low, uniform temperature, which is 32° to 36° F., and the cellar and fruit house dry. This may not always be feasible in the house cellar, but in such a cellar may be dug under the barn, or outside, like a celery pit.

In conversation with one of our leading fruit growers a few days since, he related his experience in keeping apples in barrels and in open bins in the cellar. There was a loss by decay of 15 per cent. in the apples barreled; while those in the bins were perfectly sound and bright. He urged us to bring this before the people, as it would be of great importance to those storing apples.

I would suggest for your consideration, the feasibility of teaching some of the principles of horticulture in our public schools, as comparatively few of our boys can attend the Industrial College. The tendency of the times is to teach those subjects which will be of practical advantage in business. The different branches of fruit growing and gardening are good trades in themselves, and it would be pleasant for men in almost any business, to know something about the culture of fruits, vegetables and flowers; how to sow seed, to transplant, to graft, bud and prune; to make hot beds and propagating houses. Could we get our boys interested in some of these things, perhaps there would be more love for the farm, and less eagerness to rush off to the city, or to some distant State, on attaining majority. I would suggest that the best way to accomplish this would be to begin with some plain lectures on the subject before the school. An interest in these things once aroused in the mind of an intelligent boy, and all nature is full of object lessons for his special delight and instruction.

One more question, and a most important one: How can we interest more of the fruit growers, so that they will join with us and assist in building up the Society, and extending its influence for further good? You must be aware that comparatively few of our large fruit growers, are actively interested in the work of the Society. They may be in sympathy, with us, but do not see the importance of meeting together. Nearly every one of these has some specialty in which he excels, and he knows some things about it that others do not which he ought to contribute to the general fund of information, and at the same time he can reap the benefits of others experience. One of the best things accomplished by the Society, is the bringing together of inquirers and men of experience.

Often men who cannot or will not embody their ideas in print, have a large fund of information which may be elicited by careful questioning. It is not enough that a few of us meet from year to year for mutual exchange of opinion and discussion, some way should be devised for bringing the society into nearer relation to the people. It is not possible for many friends and acquaintances have passed away never to return, and I miss them and feel their loss very much, and they can never return again. But in the years of the future of us, must go whenever the summons shall come.

The city here is in its usual state of prosperity and success. Shipbuilding, the chief business of the place, is less attended to than usual, but I think it will revive again in the spring, or as soon as business shall revive throughout the country. There is considerable talk now about introducing water into the city, either from the Androscoggin River or Sopsquasset in Wood'scot, for the purpose of carrying on water works and commencing a new kind of business. It is done, there is but little doubt that it will be successful. Mr. Gay, who lives at the mouth of the noble Kennebec and near the ocean, and is well situated for this business, as well as that in which it has been so largely engaged for a long time past.

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. POPE.

The city of Charleston, S. C., is about to undertake to increase its capacity the driving of the deepest artesian well in the world. It will be driven in the main part of the city, and as it is expected to furnish 4 000,000 gallons of water per day, it is calculated, with the two similar wells already down, to furnish a sufficient supply of water for the entire city for many years. The new well will be 2000 feet deep, will be at least six inches in diameter at the bottom, and is to be completed by next August.

A man we have heard of is so short that when he is ill he don't know whether he has headache or corns.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, a distinguished musician, died at his house in New York last week.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl seven years old. My papa has got three horses, just the same as he had before, and twelve cows; he sold a Jersey cow last week. I am not going to school this winter. I went a few days, but some of my folks said it would not do. My brother has not missed but one day this winter. I counted the toes on my cat and she has eighteen, ten on her fore paws and eight on her hind ones. I had a lot of Christmas presents, among them was a big doll with long curly hair; she is very pretty, I like to play with her very much. I call her Flossy. My papa has been hauling ice to-day, he is retiring ready for the creamery business next spring. My brother sold his bossy to-day. I have got a little bed and cradle to keep my dollies in. My cousin, Gertie Darrell, made the cradle for me. I guess I will not write any more this time; I cannot write very well, so I have to get my mother to write for me. Ora May Jewett.

Skowhegan.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear Editor: I am a little boy nine years old. I live on a farm. My father keeps eight horses, and one of them he gave to me. Her name is Jenny; she is sixteen years old, and has been hard at work for nine years in a livery stable, but I drive her whenever I wish. She is a good driver if she does weigh only 800 lbs. I help my papa on the farm in the summer when school doesn't keep. School is done for the winter, and I am glad of it, for I have to cut a cord dinner, and that I don't like to do. Robbie is too long and dry. He is generally best to have your olive grove somewhat removed from the sea, but the tree will thrive directly on the coast, where it is not exposed to the severe northwest winds. I may say here that a rich olive belt is also to be found all along the sea board eastern coast of Australia, as good a one as anywhere in the world, probably.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper purchased 2,000 acres of land now known as the "Elwood." As the land was perfectly wild, having never been used for anything but grazing, his first work was to plow and fence it, which he did between 1870 and '72. After thoroughly plowing it, he put in a crop of wheat, corn and beans, and by the time this crop was harvested and the land replowed, the soil became clean. He then planted 400 acres to English walnuts, pears and almonds; and he has at present 11,000 olive trees, 10 500 almond, and 3,500 English walnuts; the two latter Mr. Cooper says are profitable, but not nearly so much as the olive, and his attention will in the future be entirely turned to the last. Mr. Cooper's present production is about 20 000 bottles per annum, and he intends to gradually increase this to 100 000 bottles, which he says will be as large an amount as he shall care to handle.

The people in the southern counties are just beginning to plant the trees largely, but up to the present time Mr. Cooper is the only one successful in the wine and manufactures oil for the commercial market. More anon. Cyrus E. Averill.

Lompoc Landing, Cal.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Few Thoughts.

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home,
There's no place like home."

So wrote the poet a long, long time ago, and he wrote the truth, and nobody disputes him, for all men who have a home realize the certainty of it. We may realize the pleasure of a visit abroad among friends, and our time may be profitably and satisfactorily spent, but still the return home gives us feelings of enjoyment and delight which the dwelling-places of others are unable to impart. Here we have all that is pleasant, and we call it our own, and we can do as we please without anyone to interfere or direct or control. We partake of what we possess, we enjoy our food, our garments are gladly received, we retire to rest with readiness at night, and arise in the morning with a feeling of newly risen sun, to go about the duties of another day and perform the work that needs to be done, which is all finished with increasing pleasure and delight.

On the 13th of this month we arrived home after an absence of thr e months to a day, and found our house standing and all things in it in the same relative condition that they were when we left and went away. The doors were unlocked, we entered the house, fires were kindled, the rooms were warmed, food was provided, and rest by night was gladly received. A walk to the Post Office, put me in possession of my old friend, the Farmer, which I had not seen for the three months of my absence, and he was taken to my home and read with pleasure and delight. I welcome him within my doors, and it is given me pleasure to hear him well spoken of, as I frequently do among and by those whom I meet and visit when I am abroad. I found twelve numbers of the paper at the office when I returned, and I have locked them over and read them with interest, pleasure and profit.

A large number of letters of my friends and acquaintances have passed away never to return, and I miss them and feel their loss very much, and they can never return again. But I, as well as the rest of us, must go whenever the summons shall come.

The city here is in its usual state of prosperity and success. Shipbuilding, the chief business of the place, is less attended to than usual, but I think it will revive again in the spring, or as soon as business shall revive throughout the country. There is considerable talk now about introducing water into the city, either from the Androscoggin River or Sopsquasset in Wood'scot, for the purpose of carrying on water works and commencing a new kind of business. If it is done, there is but little doubt that it will be successful. Mr. Gay, who lives at the mouth of the noble Kennebec and near the ocean, and is well situated for this business, as well as that in which it has been so largely engaged for a long time past.

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. POPE.

DISFIGURING HUMORS
HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS
Itching and Burning!
TORTURES

I have tried for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally) have done in six weeks what I have tried for over ten years to have done. You shall have the particulars as soon as I can give them to you, and as we are well known in this part of the country, it will benefit you, and the remedies will cure all who use them.

Mayfield, Ark. Chas. H. White.

BLOTCHES CURED.

I used your Cuticura Remedies for Blotches, and am completely cured, to my inexpressible joy. Cuticura Soap is the best I have ever used, and to the profession it is invaluable for cleansing the skin, thereby removing all "cork," grease, paint, and all the stuff used by them, leaving the skin pure and white and soft. My greatest pleasure is in recommending such an article. H. Mack.

Champion Consignee Roller Skater.

Youngstown, Ohio.

SALT RHEUM.

I have had the Salt Rheum for about three years, and have spent time and money to have it cured, without success, until I tried the Cuticura Remedies, which are doing the work. G. J. Young.

Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon.

$200 FOR NOTHING.

Having paid about $200 to first-class doctors to cure my baby, without success, I tried the Cuticura Remedies, which completely cured after using three cuties. WM. GORDON.

67 Arlington, Av., Charlestown, Mass.

Sold everywhere. Cuticura, 50c.; Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CUTICURA SOAP for Rough, Chapped and Reddened Skin and Hands.

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler for every form of Catarrh, $1.

ASK FOR

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headaches and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus from throat, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Catarrh Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. A pure distillation of Rock Head, Am. Pine, Cs. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

New Life for Shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles and Weakened Organs. Collins Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain, nervousness and debility. A perfect Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a medicinal Plaster for 25c. All druggists.

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SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE THAT "POND'S EXTRACT" IS BLOWN IN THE GLASS.

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